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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 139 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
10th June	Kleist		Troops only
10th June	Novara*	6858	
20th June	Morvada†	8193	
24th June	Delta	8089	
24th June	Sylvania (A)	6605	extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	16250	
10th July	Nellore (A)	6853	
12th July	Karmala (A)	8963	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares.

(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
16th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
11th June	Saadra	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
14th June	Limpa	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East. & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidehima	4173	4th June	15th June
Kenanmaru Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	12th July

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Suwa Maru Indus Maru	D. Imaizumi K. Tsuji R. Yano	9th June 23th „ 30th June	22th June 30th „ 10th July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Bok No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

14TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 600.
1st Class "B" Rs. 530.
2nd Class Rs. 300.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCL LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 20,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HYPO-SULPHITE OF SODA AND ASBESTOS MILL BOARDS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned:—

6 casks Hypo-Sulphite of Soda.
3 cases about 256 lbs. Asbestos Mill Boards damaged.
2 cases iron rovets No. 8.10-12 each, 1 cwt. 3 cases Cadbury's Milk Chocolate.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI FLANNEL.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. C. Pestanji and Keshavlal:—

2 cases Khaki Flannel.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred landau by Kesterton.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred, glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 14-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, German make Adler car, with bosch magnets, zenith carburetor recently overhauled, in good working order.
1 6 cylinder 5 seater element Bayard Touring Car with Head lights Horn, etc.
The property of a European gentleman leaving Bombay.
1 English built canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by J. A. Lawton and Co. Liverpool and Castor London, with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness.
On account of the Insurance Office concerned.
One case one electric motor 20 H P A C current 460 volts 50 cycle 3 speed 1000 R P M made by G F Co New York.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 6409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 11TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th day of June 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner, and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas easy chairs, sweet-toned Hamilton's Cottage piano, "Miller," and "Dann" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich carved pictures, velo phone with 75 selected records, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of W. C. Balton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from F. B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for Bai Cooverbai wife of Devji Kallianji and at the risk and costs of Ramdin Bhagvandin the defaulting purchaser under an agreement of sale made between the said Cooverbai wife of Devji Kahanji of the one part and the said Ramdin Bhagvandin of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th day of June, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 33-34-35, New Nos. 16041-16042 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2-3-4/4596, New Survey No. 2/5768, and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 749 and Street Nos. 67-71 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property of Ramzan Mahamed and the North by the property of Sarjibai widow and on the South by Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Vendor's Vakil F. B. Badshaw Esq., at his office in Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road or at Erskine Road Nall Bazar or to the under signed.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountants." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C. and F/1688 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collector's Old Nos. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Hairschandra Joshi and others, on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C & F 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchand Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderas Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASSAJI STREET AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will,

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT: BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

under instructions from the mortgagee Bai Bhaglabai, wife of Canji Morarji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Navivahu, widow and executrix of the Will of Khatau Waghji, deceased, and also the Trustee of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 2nd November 1911, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd of February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Bunder in Sub-District of Bombay on the side of the Shamji Hassaji Street, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 250 and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499 and New Survey No. 2566, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1582, Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivahu, on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hasaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamsy and Toolsidas Soorji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Navivahu and others and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

Further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs Khandvala and Co., Solicitors at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian Glasswares and a Rich Garden.

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Lily" Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatarium the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak, and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandeliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, ward robes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich venetian glasswares, silverwares, etc., etc.

The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF KEATINGS POWDER.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.),

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street:—

10 cases Keating's Powder by the order of concerned office.

Also some household furniture such as drawing room, suite, cabinet almyrah Partition, Electric fan, carpet, old Type writing machine. Iron cot, Phonograph, safe, old pianola, etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4092.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Timber Committee of the Board of Industries and Munition, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) in Timber Yard at Hay Bunder near Reay Road Bridge Mazagon a large quantity of first class timber including Tongued and Grooved Pine scantlings boards, Teak scantlings, Planks, Battens, Jungle wood of all kinds, Malbar hard wood, Oregone Pine, Black-wood a very large collection of Bamboos, suitable for building purposes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1920 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at Samuel Street, Shiva Mohalla next to M/s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the rick of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Tricumdas, Damjee the following goods:—

Ex. s. s. "Ganges Maru."

25 Cases Japanese Refined Camphor in tin tablets (320 packets of 3/16 lbs. in each case).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June 1920 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Toilet soaps, steel blocks, tin plates, Medicine, Old copper, half silk piece goods, Steel plates, Antimony, Copra, Glassware, Earthenware, Planks, Sugar, Merchandise, Glass ware, Beer, Tea, Earthenpots, Steel hoops, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Sago, Gingilly seeds, Cement, Razor blades, White Colour, Gum, Razins, Biscuits, Razin; Envelopes; Kissmiss; Empty soda bottles, Toys, Slates, Tiles, Paints, Brandy, C. P. Goods Bolts and Nuts; Tyre Plates, Iron Bars, Provisions, Carpets, Tape, Angle iron, Leather cut pieces, Tarpaulin, Sheets, Potatoes starch, C. I. pipes, Machinery, Cigarette papers Rubber Tubing, Cartons, Nails, Gin, Old Clothes, Papers, Shoe Blacking, Hardware, Salmon; Cycles, Stationery, Crockery, old Newspapers Tissue Paper, Corks, Lime Juice, Oilman Stores, Cement, Steel bars, plated and chain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES BROACH ABAD COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th June 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of those concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:

50 bales cotton, R. R. A. 31235 Inv. No. 18 of 21-5-20 from Nizamabad.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1920.

Established 1880 Over 32 Years.
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
No More Risks of Operation.
Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele. Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.
European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.
Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.
Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
G. BROTHERS (C),
85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S SERIAL OF SUPREME MELODRAMA

4th and 5th Episodes "THE PRECIPICE HORROR" and "THE PATH ON THRILLS"

Commencing Sat. 12th June 1920 **"THE SCARLET RUNNER"**

THE 1200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL

A Remarkable Programme! 2 Serials Running To-gether!!

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Laughingest Screen Comedy of the Year.

TOMMY ATKINS IN BERLIN

OR

"YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN"

Rounds of Smashing Comedy, beautiful bathing belles, wild burlesque, striking beauty, hair-raising thrills and wonderful girls.

MACK SENNET'S BATHING BELLES

-th-o-s-e d-a-in-ty M-a-i-d-e-n-s

whose wholesome Capers have delighted millions on the Screen.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"Wisp O' the Woods."

An attractive drama showing the life in the woods. The sceneries are very beautiful.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-MORROW (Saturday)

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ENTIRELY NEW PICTURE BILL

Universal FOX Production

"BLUE EYED MARY."

MYSTERY, ROMANCE, TEARS and SMILES. Stirring story of a girl who all-but goes to jail to reconcile her father and wealthy grandmother.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC

Prices Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

EAST to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana Club and Cross House Tram Terminus.

SOUTH to Victoria Gardens via Grant Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

WEST to Prince's and Victoria Docks over the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sand-hurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Princess Street, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Cowasji Patel Street, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore

Sheshwant Sangit Mandali

will perform their performance at

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

on

Friday 11th June 1920 at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Punya Prabhav [Acts 6

Sunday 13th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW HINDU DRAMA

Ahilyodhar [Acts 3

Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence behind Ramchandrashet's Temple, Tardeo Road

G. G. BODAS,

Director and General Manager

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

In Repertoire

To-day Friday, 11th June at 9-30 p.m.

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"

For the first time in Bombay.

To-morrow Saturday, 12th June

"THREE WISE FOOLS"

The Popular Comedy Drama.

Sunday, June 13th

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

at 5-30 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

"FAIR AND WARMER"

The most amusing farce ever written.

Farewell Matinee at REDUCED PRICES

BOOKING AT BOSE & Co.

up to 6 p.m.—After 7 p.m. at the Thertre

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

"SOULS IN PAWN"

A Drama of Love and murder.

Did you have a taste of thrills in

Smashing Barriers?

Brothers, Vitagraph Super-serial featuring

William Duncan

A SMASHING

Melodrama of Risk and Romance in the great outdoors and lumberlands.

SECOND INSTALMENT

Also a roaring comedy of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 at

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

Girgaon.

THE EMPRESS

A STARTLING

ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMMENCING

To-morrow Saturday

12TH JUNE

TWO SUPER SERIALS

in one Programme

In addition to the current serial

A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS

A NEW

1,200 HORSE POWER SERIAL

"The Scarlet Runner"

"The Scarlet Runner"

will commence to-morrow Saturday 12th.

"The Scarlet Runner"

A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL

SPEED—ROMMANCE

—POWER—MYSTERY.

Each Thrilling Episode a complete story.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Last Three Episodes of

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE 13th — The Wings of Mystery

" 14th — The Hidden Way

" 15th — The Secret Host

PATHE GAZETTE

News from everywhere

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee:—Sat. & Sun. and Bank Holidays, 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

COMING

BOUND AND GAGGED

OR

Around the World on Nothing

featuring

George B. Seitz

and

Marguerite Aurtot

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY

TO-DAY

to see the exquisite unique Vitagraph Photoplay offered by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers:

"THE WOLF"

(6 parts, 7,000 feet.)

Featuring

Earle Williams.

Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

TO-MORROW

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will offer to their patrons another Goldwyn Photo-drama:

HEARTSEASE

Featuring

TOM MOORE.

WALFORD AND COMPANY

MOTOR LORRIES.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta; also Nagpur, Jubbulpur, London and Paris.

Just Received

Fresh Consignments of

Biscuits,

Patent Medicines,

Drugs,

Provisions,

&

Perfumeries.

Trial once Solicited

Upcountry Orders sent by V. P. P.

PERRY & Co.

GRANT ROAD,

Tram Terminus.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

at 483-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V.C. Dastur & Co.

Trader & Co.

LATE ENEMY GOVERNMENTS.

CLAIMS OF COMPENSATION.

With reference to the Press Communique, issued by the Government of India, dated the 15th November 1919, in regard to the compensation that can be claimed from the late enemy Governments in accordance with the Reparation Clauses of the Treaty of Peace, the Government of India have now received the decisions of the London Reparation Committee. The decisions which remove some doubtful points and which are of general interest are reproduced below:—

(1) The damage in respect of whish reparation is claimed must be assessed on a reasonable basis at whatever sum a jury would be likely to award in a civil action. It would not, for instance, include loss of wages unless incident to personal injury or imprisonment. Reasonable compensation for pain and suffering may be claimed. Claims should be checked and verified as far as possible by the local Custodians of Enemy Property or other officers appointed for this purpose. Statutory declarations, and particulars and proof by certificate or otherwise of personal injuries will be required in support of claims. The Government of India is held responsible for rejecting untruthful or unreasonable claims. (2) Claims on Germany are not negatived because the damage done has been covered by insurance, (3) Property in respect of which compensation for damage may be claimed means physical property, and does not include industrial property such as a copyright or a patent or rights under a contract such as a mortgage. (4) Claims may be preferred through the Government of India both by foreigners who are members of the crew or passengers on British ships or by British nationals on foreign ships (sunk or injured by the enemy). (5) Interest from the date of the damage should not be included in claims presented to the Reparation Commission. (6) The amount of claims should be stated in rupees, at the value current at the time when the claim arose. The conversion of these claims into the exchange value current at the date of the presentment of the claim to Germany will be calculated in the United Kingdom. (7) A claim can only be made in respect of illness if directly due to operations of war. (8) Persons domiciled in a British Dominion should prefer their claims to the Government of the Dominion to which they belong.

Claims should be submitted to Local Governments and Administrations as soon as possible and in no case later than the 30th June 1920.

Application for registration of claims for compensation should be submitted not later than 30th June 1920, to the Custodians of Enemy Property, Bombay, Sind and Aden, who have been directed to examine claims received from persons or firms residing or carrying on business in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was general rain in Sind, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Kolhapur and Savantvadi. It was useful for commencement of sowing is in hand in some places. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of foodgrains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	54 to 63
Gujarat	20 to 63
Konkan ...	37 to 47
Deccan	24 to 62
Carnatak	43 to 68

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND

Mr. J. B. Petit begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,03,459; Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 100; Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Rs. 30; Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. W. N. Brady & Co., Ltd., Rs. 25; Messrs. Volkart Bros. Rs. 25; Messrs. Leonard Rosenthal et Freres Rs. 26; The Bombay Gas Company Ltd., Rs. 15; Friend Rs. 15; The West End Watch Compony Rs. 10; Messrs. Kahn & Kahn Rs. 10; Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Rs. 10; F. R. W. Rs, 10; Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd., Rs. 10; The United States Steel Products Company Rs. 10; Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; V. M. Rs. 10; M. V. K. Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons. Rs. 10; Mr. P. M. Dalal Rs. 10; Mr. James W. Mackison Rs. 10; P. N. M.Rs. 7; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 5.

Total Rupees:—4,03,876-15-2.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Streee. The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabasar.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post.

BOMBAY 2.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS,

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL

SPRATT'S **Puppilac**

FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES

and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 974, BOMBAY.

HEALTH IS NOT IN BOTTLES

NOR IN PILLS OR POTIONS!

This is proved every day in Life Look around you! Thousands of men and women go about

——**diseased, disappointed and dying untimely.**——

If you wish to know

HOW HEALTH CAN BE ENJOYED!

CALL AT

MADON'S

HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT

Now removed please Note to (Dhobi Talao,) Laksmi-Nivasa Building, next to Small Cause Court, Opp: St. Xavier School, 22, Carnac Road

——THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN BENEFITTED.——

Send for a copy of my "Health" catalogue cost 8 Ans. or join my Health Circulating and Lending Library (fee Rs. 1-4 monthly) Prospectus free send ½ Anna Postage.

Please Address all letters, only to

B. P. MADON, HEALTH HOME SANTA CRUZ.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreication.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business.

RASIK LAL BANERJEE

118-2, Tollygunge Road CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.—Two First Class A passages for Marseilles per s.s. "LOYALTY" sailing on the 14th instant available. Please apply Box No. 689, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1558

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours, 80, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Hospital in an Indian State, Pay Rs. 300-400. Apply to Box No. 694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1568

A capable TYPIST required. Apply sharp by letter in own handwriting with copies of testimonials and terms to SHAIK ADAM HUSEINALLY VASI & CO. 155, Nagdevi Street. 1594

WANTED—A CLERK well acquainted with Fire Insurance Work. Experienced men need apply. Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1562

WANTED—GRADUATE TEACHERS, strong in English. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Ferere Road. 1575

WANTED—A competent LADY TUTOR, knowing Sanskrit and English, to give lessons to a lady at her home. Apply sharp to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1576

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR, qualified and experienced for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

WANTED—A CLERK, one knowing Gujarati will be preferred. Pay up to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1538

WANTED—Reliable UNDERWRITERS and CANVASSORS for selling of shares of a Limited Company. Substantial commission to reliable parties. Apply Post Box 649 CALCUTTA. 1603

WANTED—A competent SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly conversant with Refrigerating and Ice-making Plant. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1544

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experienced should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1553

WANTED—Two experienced JUNIOR CLERKS with knowledge of typing for Life Insurance Office. Good prospects apply with full particulars and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1565

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing Typewriting or Accounts will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 monthly. Apply "THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY," 10, Homji Street. 1589

WANTED—A competent DESPATCH CLERK for a large Joint Stock Company. Only those with previous experience and good handwriting need apply to Box No. 699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1592

WANTED—Two experienced English ACCOUNT CLERKS and a CASHIER, who can lodge security in cash Rs. 2,000 or in Government Paper worth Rs. 3,500 to join immediately. Good salary to qualified persons. Only experienced persons need apply to Post Box No. 524 1541

WANTED—Well experienced and competent HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for Life Insurance Office. Good Salary to a suitable man, must furnish security. Apply with full particulars, enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1564

WANTED.—Competent SUPERVISORS of Crockery and Glassware for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Liberal salary to really competent men. Only those having experience of Hoted business should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

WANTED.

WANTED URGENTLY—Rs. 1,500 on interest at 8 to 12 per cent. payable by 3 or 4 monthly instalments. Please apply immediately Box No. 697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1584

WANTED URGENTLY—A CANVASSER, (Hindoo preferred) for pushing the sales of patent medicines in the mofussil. Good salary to a man, who can guarantee business. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1587

WANTED—AGENTS all over India and Burma on handsome commission for our genuine Santa Malted Milk. For terms and particulars apply sharp to Sett & Dass Co., 2, Ganendra Mitra Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta. Telegram "Hyperion" Calcutta. 1604

WANTED—Will any kind philanthropic Lady or gentleman be pleased to assist and support the higher education of a young ambitious Indian's Daughter of respectable family either at England or America. Apply Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1601

FOR SALE.

SHAHNAMAHS profusely illustrated, dated 634 Hizra and 829 Hizra. For full particulars apply Box No 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

FOR SALE—Valuable PERSIAN CARPETS Prices from Rs. 5,000 per pair. Apply Room No. 83, Appollo Hotel. Owner Sailing 14th instant. 1566

BANGALORE GRAFTED MANGOES.—100 Sweet Mangoes, Rs. 10. Free delivery at any Railway Station. Orders with remittances. ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City. 1389

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for genuine buyers of land in Kalyan. Plots situated on a most prominent public road. For full particulars apply to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1485

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shape in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmaraj Gali. 1483

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Koonj Niyas" end of Napeans. Walkeshwar. 19

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RS. 5,000 REWARD.

MY son, Mr. PESTONJI KHOSHRU BANAJI, 27 years old, strong in constitution, tall in stature has mysteriously disappeared while returning by motor car from "The Alliance Oil Mills" at Belvedre Road, to his residence at Laburnum Road on the evening of Monday, 31st May, 1920, at about 8-30 p.m. and has not been heard of since. He had a large amount in cash with him and there is reason to believe him to have been the victim of some foul play. Any person giving satisfactory information as to his whereabouts will be given Rs. 5,000 as reward.

KHOSHRU N. BANAJI.
Aloo Villa,
Laburnum Road, 1481

KIMJI DAYAL MEMORIAL FUND.

A certain number of monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 each, half of which are reserved for Lohanas, are to be granted to poor deserving students for HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION Applications to be addressed to either of the undersigned.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
3, Wallace Street, Fort.
VASSANJI JIWANDAS.
60, Broach Street, Danabunder.
1469

NOTICE,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between Mr. T. D. Kapadia and myself, who carried on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, at 44, Tamarind Lane in Bombay, under the name of T. D. Kapadia and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from 1st June, 1920, from which date I have been carrying on the same business my own name at Alice Building, Hornby Road.

J. M. HIRAMANEK.
Dated this 8th day of June, 1920. 1514

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—Two pacca built Godowns, recently completed at the corner of Reay Road and Sewree Road, Kala Chowky, capacity about 3,000 sq. ft. each on Main Road, most suitable for cotton storage.

For further particulars apply sharp between 3—5 p.m.

Address:—No. 2, Custom House Road, Fort.
JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.
1503

NOTICE.

WANTED—One MISTRY, 8 BLACKSMITHS and one COPPERSMITH, accustomed to the Locomotive smithy works.

Rate—Mistry Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Blacksmiths and coppersmith Rs. 2 per day to each.

Apply to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, stating qualifications. 1492

NOTICE.

THE GINNING FACTORY of 50 Plat Bros, five bearings Gins of the Nagar Ginning and Trading Co., Ld., is to be sold with the buildings, Boiler and Engine excluding the land. The land is acquired by on rent. The size of boiler is 6½ by 24 and the size of Engine is 12 by 21 compound. Both are of Marshall Sons and Company, one who wants to purchase it should see personally and settle the terms with Mr. Moolchand Doulatram the Managing Director of the above company. The machinery is in use and in good condition.

HARIKISON ASSARAM,
Ahmednagar, 7th June, 1920.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes of sorts, accumulated at the R. B. Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, up to 19th June, 1920. Samples can be seen at the Mills at Poona. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the undersigned up till the noon of the 19th instant. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the Office of N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Receivers in Suit No. 688 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NGTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 15th instant, our address will be:—

SULTAN BUILDING,
Fort Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.
1571

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 10509 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Aderji Temulji Kotwal, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the Public that I have now no connection whatsoever with Mr. JETHABHAI JEEVAN or in any of the concerns owned by him and in which I was a partner, the partnership having been DISSOLVED already by mutual consent.

MAGANLAL DHANJI AYA.
1596

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, will be REMOVED from MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, to No. 56, WALLACE STREET, FORT, Bombay, on the 1st and 2nd floor of the premises of The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
1593

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, till THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920. 1602

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Article 22 of the Association, an Urgent General Meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Hall of the Association, to consider the requisition lodged with the Association by certain members in the matter of Mr. Mirjamal Ramnarayen.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA,
(Sd.) DULERAJ VANECHAND DESAI,
Honorary Secretaries.
1574

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from 12th June, 1920, and that all Deeds of Transfer with the relative Documents of Title will be accepted by the Company for registration on week days between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
1510

NOTICE.

THE A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, has 500 tons Australian Preserved Meat (Beef and Mutton) packed in 6 lbs. and 12 oz. tins, for sale. Sealed Tenders are invited for the full quantity or for smaller quantities up to a minimum of 20 tons and should be submitted so as to reach the A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) on or before noon on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1920. Samples may be seen in B Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, from 10 a.m. till noon on week days.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
1570

NOTICE.

WANTED for the post of the Medical Storekeeper, Baroda State, either a Graduate in Medicine strong in Pharmaceutical Chemistry or an experienced Apothecary having a practical knowledge of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, preference being given to one who has acquired a practical training and experience at a recognised Chemist and Druggist's establishment such as Treacher, Kemp, Phillips or such other large firms of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Druggists. The applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials and terms of service and should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th instant.

R. N. JADHAV,
Ag. Chief Medcal Officer,
Baroda State.
1581

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

MF client, Dr. Mrs. D'MONTE, of Bandra owns a 1/5 share of Pot Nos. 1 and 2 of S. N. 393 of Bandra, and has been in possession. This property on one side abuts on the Chinchpokli Road, Bandra. Notwithstanding the title and possession of my client, Mr. IGNATIUS D'MONTE, is, my client learns, about to sell the Pot Nos. including my client's one-fifth share. Intending purchasers are therefore warned hereby that if they purchase the land from Mr. Ignatius D'Monte they will do so at their risk and peril.

S. K. BHAGVAT, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, District Court,
Thana.
1583

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS,

MY client, Dr. D. A. D'MONTE, of Bandra, is the owner of southern portion of Pot Nos. 1 and 2 of S. N. 393 of Bandra, and has been in possession. A portion of this land abuts on the Chinchpokli Road, Bandra. My client learns that notwithstanding the ownership and possession of my client, Mr. IGNATIUS D'MONTE, is about to sell this portion of land and hence intending purchasers are warned hereby that if they purchase this portion of land from Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, they will do so at their risk and peril.

S. K. BHAGVAT, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, District Court,
Thana.
1582

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

5 TONS OF COPPER SCRAP.

EARNEST MONEY to accompany each tender Rs. 100. For full particulars, apply to the undersigned or refer to the "Mysore Gazette" of the 13th May, 1920.

S. G. FORBES,
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore.
1425

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DHUNVANTRAI NAVNIDHRAI OZA, late of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mechanical Engineer ... Deceased.

Bai MONGIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Dhunvantrai Navnidhrai Oza, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1598

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BHALCHANDRA NAVNIDHRAI OZA, late of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Bhavnagar State Railway ..... Deceased.

Bai MONGIBAI, widow of Dhunvantrai Navnidhrai Oza, a pre-deceased brother of the abovenamed deceased of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1597

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for Season—out of the Poona Banks property at Shamhurdir, a three storied Bangalow and rooms; on the hibhest elevation on Fergusson College Road, most centrally situated with beautiful garden and well with air pump. For terms apply immediately to::—

H. K. GOLE,
Manager Poona Bank Limited.
Poona, Dated 9th June, 1920. 1573

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Zarthostno-diso and Ramzan Id), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1920. 1579

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KESHAVJI VIJPAL, late of Bombay, Cutchi Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai RAJBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay, Cutchi Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.
The 4th day of June, 1920.
G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1580

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 10th June.

STATIONS.	24 Hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 1918.	June 1st to 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	2 31	2 60	2·33	1·09
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 95	2 60	2·43	1·33
Explanade (Gok Tej. Hospital) ..	2 32	3 02	2·12	2·10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	2 40	3 38	2·04	2·98
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 10th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded in the southeast and clear else where. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are abo normal in the southern half of the divi n.

The United Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Agra and is lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.43" of rain. The sky is clear in upper Sind but is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Mount Abu. Day temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and Bikaner and below it at Jodhpur; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.78" of rain. Neemuch 0.54" and Dwarka reports a light fall. The sky is clear at Indore, is lightly clouded at Bhuj and Ahmedabad and is heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch and is slightly in defect in south Gujarat. Day temperature is below normal at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports a light fall of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen generally. Bombay has had 2.31", Ratnagiri 2.74" Mormugao 1.45" and Karwar 0.49". The sky is moderately to heavily clouded and in the south the air is slightly damper than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.21" of rain. The sky is moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is below normal at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and on the Kathiawar coast and there have been a few falls in the south Bombay Deccan, north Central Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana. The falls have been fairly heavy at Calicut and in the north Konkan. A well marked depression lies on the Kathiawar coast; seas have become rough or very rough on that coast and at Karachi and weather is very unsettled there. Seas are also rough or very rough between Calicut and Mormugao.

Nearly general rain is again likely on the west coast. An extension appears probable into Kathiawar, north Gujarat and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in lower Sind and the north Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th June 1920.

The storm has probably moved in a west-northwesterly direction and is apparently approaching the Arabian Coast near latitude twenty-one. It is probably severe. Monsoon has not yet penetrated inland. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Lower Burma and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, on the Orissa shore, in Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair three inches; Table Island one; Victoria Point, Mergai, Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island, Silchar one; Waltair a half.

A western disturbance has given light local rain in Kashmir and is passing eastwards.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 10th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 hrs	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	89.5	79.0	79	..	0	..
Jask ..	98.4	82.7	82	..	0	—0.07
Muskat ..	95.2	86.6	77	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	111.6	86.5	78	..	0	—2.14
Rawalpindi ..	104.9	78.0	47	0.03	0.22	—0.22
Lahore ..	110.2	77.6	76	0.01	0.11	—0.11
Hissar ..	113.8	81.8	51	0	0.27	—0.27
Ambala ..	113.6	81.0	65	0	0	—0.06
Delhi ..	111.2	80.6	73	0	0	—0.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	115.8	90.8	74	..	0	—0.13
Manipuri ..	..	..	83	..	0	..
Jhansi ..	115.0	90 2	84	..	0	—0.08
Cawnpore ..	113.2	83.1	64	..	0	—0.23
Allahabad ..	113.6	87.5	65	..	0	—0.09
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	117.5	87.6	34	..	0	—0.08
Karachi ..	91.3	83.8	83	..	0	—0.09
Ajmer ..	109.6	85.4	54	0.43	0.43	+0.33
Jaipur ..	110.6	83.0	57	..	0.61	—0.49
Kotah ..	114.8	89.8	49	..	0.06	—0.58
Mount Abu ..	94.6	72.4	72	0.63	0.36	+0.07
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	108 0	83.5	88	..	0.25	+0.07
Dwarka ..	91.5	81.8	88	0.19	0.19	—0.33
Veraval ..	88.9	80.5	87	0.78	1.24	+1.06
Rajkot ..	106.2	81.0	50	..	0.46	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.4	82.8	48	0.09	0.09	—0.03
Surat ..	95.6	82.3	56	..	0.03	—0.23
Ahmedabad ..	107	81.0	57	..	0	—0.15
Deesa ..	108.2	83.2	74	..	0	—0.06
Neemuch ..	108.7	80.8	60	0.54	0.67	+4.67
Indore ..	107.6	83.1	45	..	0	—0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	108.9	88.8	44	..	0.18	..
Saugor ..	109.0	86 8	49	0.14	0.35	+0.20
Hoshangabad ..	110.9	87.4	73	..	0	—0.75
Khandwa ..	109.0	85.0	42	..	0	—0.01
Akola ..	106.8	81.1	50	..	0	—1.14
Amraoti ..	105.4	81 0	46	..	0	—1.17
Nagpur ..	106.8	84.7	41	..	0	—1.37
Chanda ..	107.4	86.6	57	..	0.45	—0.25
Balpur ..	107.9	8 .6	50	..	0	—0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.0	81.6	73	2.31	2.60	—0.22
Ratnagiri ..	86.2	81.8	74	2.74	4.99	—2.98
Mormugoa ..	89.3	75.8	83	1.45	13.53	+2.31
Karwar ..	81.5	75.0	86	0.49	11.36	—0.74
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	100.8	70.9	86	..	0.13	—1.38
Ahmednagar ..	91.6	72.8	59	..	..	..
Poona ..	91.5	72.0	67	..	2.36	+1.22
Sholapur ..	95.5	73.7	64	..	0.45	—1.49
Bijapur ..	90.0	71.4	72	..	0.57	—0.87
Belgaum ..	74.3	67.1	88	0.21	2.3	—0.32
Aurangabad ..	96.1	77.7	51	..	0.18	—1.41
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.0	81.4	43	..	0.94	+0.16
Hyderabad ..	97.5	76.2	69	..	0	—1.46
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.9	77.6	85	0.47	13.42	+2.05
Calicut ..	83.2	77.7	89	2.05	13.64	+2.72
Cochin ..	86.4	77.3	79	3.67	16.05	+0.85
Colombo ..	87.6	76.4	94	..	7.02	+3.33
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	105.8	79.0	79	..	0	—1.39
Bellary ..	95.8	74.7	52	0.2	0.63	—0.63
Cuddapah ..	104.9	80.9	58	0.35	0.63	—0.62
Madras ..	101.8	80.0	74	..	0	—0.66
Bangalore ..	88.3	65.1	85	..	1.53	—2.01
Coimbatore ..	88.6	73.1	71	0.62	2.62	+0.10
Trichinopoly ..	101.1	80.8	64	0.35	..	—0.28
Negapatam ..	100.8	80.2	79	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 9th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.546 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	74.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.783 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	8.9 "
Maximum temparature of Air	90 4 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SE,SSE.
Movement of Wind	514 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.19 Inches
Total fall during month	0.38 "
Do. do. year	1.70 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	2.22 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h. m:	ft: in:	June	in: m:	ft. in:
Thu,	10	m 4 40	24 3	10	m 10 24	24 10
		4 22a	25 10		11 52a	18 10
Fri	11	m 0 40	25 10	11	m 6 12	6 0
		1 10a	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat,	12	m 7 17	25 1	12	m 0 54	18 0
		7 0a	25 9		1 12a	20 5
Sun,	13	m 8 31	26 2	13	m 1 50	16 4
		8 5a	26 1		2 24a	20 1
Mon.	14	m 9 28	13 7	14	m 2 43	9 19
		9 8a	12 9		3 23a	5 6
Tues.	15	m 10 24	28 8	15	m 3 30	14 10
		10 7a	27 3		4 34a	18 9
Wed:	16	m 11 18	29 8	16	m 4 19	14 1
		11 2a	29 9		5 19a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 5m:	7h. 5m.
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 10m:	7h. 2m.
" 12 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 13 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 15 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m	7h. 4m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April	3d.	4h. 24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter "	12d.	6h. 54-2m. p.m.
New Moon "	19d.	2h. 13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter "	25d.	6h. 57-8m. a.m.

For health, strength and beauty

Turko Roman Baths of India, Limited.

9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, 2nd Floor.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay June 10.

The market for forward business was closed today upto 3-15 p.m. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 440, advanced to Rs. 450 and closed at Rs. 450.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

					Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	—	—	July-Aug.	456
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	—	July	434
Fine Oomras	—	—	—	July	397
Southerns	—	—	—	June	421
"	—	—	—	July-Aug.	412

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,

SETTLEMENT RATES 10th JUNE 1920.

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	—	July	339
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	—	July-Aug	439
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	—	July.	379
Good M.G. Southerns	—	—	May-June	444
"	—	—	July-Aug.	446

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th June 1920.

Cotton	—	—	—	—	12,181 Bales
Wheat	—	—	—	—	18 087 Qrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	7,793 "
Rapeseed	—	—	—	—	2,104 "
Linseed	—	—	—	—	1,681 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	1,171 "
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	679 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	414 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	3,188 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	1,598 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	8,475 "
Mustard	—	—	—	—	Nil. "
Gram	—	—	—	—	9,631 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	1,114 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	1,114 "
Barley	—	—	—	—	917 "
Pulses	—	—	—	—	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-3-0

EXCHANGE.

T.T. on London 2/0.

D/D. on London 2/0 3/8.

Credit 3 mos/s 2/11.

D/D. on Paris Frc 360.

Credit 3 mos/s Frc 355.

T.T. on Japan Rs. 135N

60 D/st Japan Rs. 135 N.

American Rs. 100 Dollar 3/92.

Paris Cheque Frc 39.80.

London Silver spot D 46.5/8.

London Silver forward D. 46.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 98.

5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.

4 per cent Funding Loan 91.

4½ per cent paper 99/4.

4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.

4 per cent Port Trust short dated 94/8.

4 per cent Municipal long dated 85.

4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.

5 per cent Municipal Tansa 80.

5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.

Bank of Madras 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opend firm, bust eased off and closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmd. Advance Rood, By. Cotton 1230, By. Dyeing 40-0, Century 1120, Cent., India 466-, Colaba Land 28-0, Cres ent 640, Currimbhoy 1140, David 1165, Fazulbhoy 665, Finlay 12.0, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 565, Jamsoorchand 2500, Kohinoor 3650, New Great 9.0, Pearls 1235, Phoenix 1620, Shapurji 347/8, Simplex 805, Swan 1180, Swadeshi 4660, Alcock 905, Sy. Burma 790, By. Burma N.I. 20½ pr., Bt Burma Petrol 21/4, By. Tramway 1065, By. Steam 460, Bundi Cement 49, Ind. Cement 505, Katni Ord. 305, Katni Defd. 1500, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Ord. 175, Tata Defd 1040, Tata New Ord. 70 pr. Tata New Defd. 400 pr. Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 400, Scindia St am 10 pr, Tata Bank 50.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated 13th May, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £111,982,245, a small increase of £4,195 as compared with that of last week.

The substantial amount of gold that came into the market this week was taken for India, South Africa, the Straits Settlements and South America.

The Transvaal gold output for April, 1920, amounted to 856,979 fine ounces, as compared with 797,036 fine ounces for March, 1920, and 694,944 fine ounces for April, 1919.

The following were the United Kingdom gold imports and exports during April, 1920:—

France £8,415 imports; £34,210 exports.

Spain and Canaries £42,000 imports.

West Africa £95,617 imports.

Java and other Dutch possessions in Indian Seas £274,000 exports.

United States of America £320 imports; £6,032,895 exports.

Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay £1,419,721 exports.

Egypt £71,000 imports; £2,900 exports.

Rhodesia £196,658 imports.

Transvaal £3,190,547 imports.

British India £1,620,213 exports.

Straits Settlements £5,246 imports; £1,204,763 exports.

Ceylon £11,080 exports.

Other Countries £7,988 imports; £5,960 exports.

Total £3,617,972 imports; £10,705,742 exports.

SILVER.

The course of the market has been downward upon the whole, but, as was only to be expected in view of a range of prices so much lower than those which have obtained for months, the momentum has somewhat slackened. When we recall that the cash quotation stood at 56d. on March 4th and is to-day 30¾d.—a fall of 25¼d., over 30 per cent. in about two months—we realize that the forces at work must be very powerful indeed.

The descent this week was not continuous for, after falling to 60d. on the 7th, the price rallied to 61.5/8d. on the 8th instant, owing principally to the covering of forward sales of silver falling due. The reaction was not caused by any inquiry from India and China—the only quarters whence real substance could be given to the market.

The closer approximation of the price in New York to a dollar naturally imparted to operators a degree of caution, for it might possibly indicate some arrest of the prenomenal fall of these last two months, as a return to that quotation would bring in the U. S. Mint as a buyer.

The general position of silver is not altered. Assuming that 65,000,000 ounces a year (U. S. produced silver) were thus acquired, the world production less this amount—say 135,000,000 plus the very substantial amounts of melted coin from the Continent—would have to be obsorbed, practically by India and China alone, for Europe is a heavy seller on balance.

The Mexican civil war has advanced another stage, and Mexico City itself has changed hands. The question whether silver production in that country will be hindered or not will depend mostly upon whether one of the contending parties succeeds in getting firmly into the saddle. Which party that would be would hardly matter, for the Government interests in Mexico are obviously furthered by an encouragement of this vital industry of the country.

It has been reported that the export of silver from Turkey has been prohibited. This is not the fact, though tre export of gold is still forbidden.

We understand that the silver, to which we recently referred as lately withdrawn from the holding of the German Reichsbank against notes, is still in the custody of that Bank, but that it is considered as a mere commodity—silver being now demonetized in Germany.

The Latin Monetary Union has sanctioned the minting by Belgium, for use in the Belgian Congo, of small coins made of an alloy of inferior quality to that employed in Belgium itself.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation 17363 April 15; 17303 April 22; 17074 April 30.

Silver coin and bullion in India 3904 April 15; 3909 April 22; 3937 April 30.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India 4730 April 15; 4614 April 22; 4538 April 30.

Gold coin and bullion out of India 43 April 15; 94 April 22; 95 April 30.

Securities (Indian Government) 1959 April 15; 1959 April 22; 2377 April 30.

Securities (British Government) 6727 April 15; 6727 April 22; 6127 April 30.

The coinage during the week ending the 30th ultimo amounted to 45 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 41,400,000 ounces in sycee, 30,000,000 dollars, and 46 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 40,800,000 ounces in sycee, 28,500,000 dollars and 6½ lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 1st instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 9d. the tael.

Quotations:—

May 7—60.0d. cash, 59.1/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 108s. 0d. Gold p. oz. fine.

May 8—61.5/8d. cash, 59.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 10—61.1/2d. cash, 60/0d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 107s. 6d. Gold p. oz. fine.

May 11—60.0d. cash, 58.1/2d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 108s. 0d. Gold p. oz. fine.

May 12—59.3/4d. cash, 58.3/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 107s. 6d. Gold p. oz. fine.

May 13—58.3/4d. cash, 58.3/8d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 107s. 6d. Gold p. oz. fine.

Average—60.271d. cash, 59.083d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 107s. 8.4d. Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3½d. and 2½d. below those fixed a week ago.

N.B.—We understand from Reuter that the American Government will soon resume the buying of silver on the open market (presumably in accordance with the Pittman Act), but only in small lots in order not to force prices upwards.

SHAPUR SPENSER CRICKET CHALLENGE CUP,

FIXTURES FOR 1920.

The following are fixtures for the season of 1920 for the Shapur Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup:—

June 12—Spencer Cup Team v. Bombay Gymkhana.

June 20—Spencer Cup Team v. Elphinstone.

June 21—Liberal v. John Bright.

June 21—Sassanian v. Elphinstone.

June 27—Persian v. Parsi Cyclists.

July 2—John Bright v. Sassanian.

July 4—Elphinstone v. Liberal.

July 5—Lord Northbrook v. Persian.

July 11—Spencer Cup Team v. Friends' Union

July 16—Elphinstone v. John Bright.

July 16—Sassanian v. Liberal.

July 18—Parsi Cyclists v. Lord Northbrook.

July 25—Spencer Cup Team v. Hindu Cricket Association.

August 1—Persian v. John Bright.

August 1—Parsi Cyclists v. Liberal.

August 1—Lord Northbrook v. Sassanian.

August 8—Spencer Cup Team v. Elphinstone.

August 15—John Bright v. Parsi Cyclists.

August 15—Persian v. Liberal.

August 15—Elphinstone v. Lord Northbrook

August 22—Spencer Cup Team v. Hindu Gymkhana.

September 5—Spencer Cup Team v. Islam Gymkhana.

November 7—Parsi Cyclists v. Sassanian.

September 6—Spencer Cup Team v. Bombay Gymkhana (R)

September 12—Spencer Cup Team v. Gowd Saraswat.

September 19—Spencer Cup Team v. Hindu Gymkhana (R)

September 26—Lord Northbrook v. John Bright.

September 26—Sassanian v. Persian.

September 26—Elphinstone v. Parsi Cyclists.

November 7—Lord Northbrook v. Liberal.

November 7—Persian v. Elphinstone.

November 14—Spencer Cup Colts' Match.

The following clubs have been given off day. June 27—Lord Northbrook; July 4—Parsi Cyclists; July 18—Persian; August 1—Elphinstone August 15—Sassanian; September 26—Liberal; November 7—John Bright.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

(Thursday, June 10.)

The resignation of Mr. Aboobaker Abdul Rahman Beg Muhammad of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay to which he was appointed by Government Notification No. 1265, dated the 15th February 1919, has been accepted by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cumberlege, Indian Army, Supernumerary List have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Governor in Council have made the following appointments vice Mr. J. A. Saldanha, LL.B., placed on special duty pending further orders:—

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Janardan Nageh Kale, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Session Judge, Thana, vice Mr. N. V. Desai, LL.B.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct under section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that Mr. Desai shall try such cases only as the Sessions Judge, Thana, may make over to him for trial.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice the Honorable Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., appointed to be a Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay:—

The Honourable Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras, t obe Registrar of the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur;

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, Joint Subordinate Judge, Athni, to be Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras;

Mr. V. V. Phadke to continue as Subordinate Judge at Muddobihal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. T. New, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to hold the appointment of the Superintenden of the Civil Refugees Camp at Ahmednagar with effect from the 20th May 1920.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Manibhai Pragji Desai, District Inspector of Land Records, Ahmedabad, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Land Records, N. D.

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as is due to him in combination with furlough on full average salary for such period as will bring the total period up to eight months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. S. Swadi, Superintendent, Gokak Canal Farm, to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, during the absence on leave of Mr. Athalye or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., deceased:—

Mr. E. Maconochie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Commissioner, First Grade.

The Honourable Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to be Commissioner, Second Grade.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mangharam Chandiram to do duty as Third Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Whitaker, Inspector of Factories, to act as Chief Inspector of Factories during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. F. Engel, pending further orders.

Mr. Tejumal Murlidhardas Kanal, Sub-Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhattacharya or until further order.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 4th June 1920.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund			1,14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	7,15,49,454		
" Deposits at Branches	97,93,986		
		8,13,43,470	
Other Deposits		25,30,75,102	
Post Bills		11,730	
Sundries		61,18,646	
	Rs.	36,25,48,948	

ASSETS.

Government Securities		3,31,07,333
Other authorised Securities		17,45,230
Credits on Government and other authorised securities		3,16,12,550
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		13,82,38,415
Bills Discounted and Purchased		2,66,50,229
Dead Stock		17,80,311
Stamps		13,718
Bullion		84
Balances with other Banks		4,24,7
Sundries		7,09,071
Cash		12,41,02,956
		50
	Rs.	36,25,48,0—

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 10th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Dunera	China	N F		M M & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	12-6		Graham & Co
D/E Knosros	Red Sea	10-6		T M & Co
H 5 Inkai Maru	N F	N F		N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
Syria	N F	N F		M M & Co
N Rheinfels	Hull	5-6		Graham & Co
P City of Canton	N F	N F		Graham & Co
Q Diwara	Shanghai	N F		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Naderi	Aden	16-6		T M & Co
3 Pentakota	Buseh	12-6		M M & Co
4 Bahrein	P Gulf	11-6		T M & Co
7 Tenshin Maru	Kobe	18-6		N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6		T M & Co
9 Morocco	New York	N F		J F & Co
10 Chrussia	Liverpool	13 6		W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F		M M & Co
14 Parpeta	N F	N F		M M & Co
15 Abydos	Basion	N F		IPS N Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Robertson	N F	N F		J F & Co
2 Nagoya	Calcutta	18-6		M M & Co
3 A T Vasna	N F	N F		M M & Co
4 Moreada	London	24-6		M M & Co
5 Kiebit	London	12 6		T M & Co
6a Swanopmund	N F	N F		M M & Co.
5 Princess	Hull	12 6		J Frsly & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21 6		J F & Co
7 Bramfels	Hull	12-6		Graham & Co
1 Ferrera	Aden	17-6		S Wallace & Co
City of Exeter	Liverpool	11-6		K & S Co
3 Kaisa	Zanzibar	17-6		M M & Co

BACKWARD CLASSES IN CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR MORE REPRESENTATION.

Under the auspices of the People's Union a conference of the leaders of the Hindu backward classes was held on Sunday, the 6th instant, in the afternoon, at the Kamgar Theatre, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Balwant Bagle of Sholapur. Many leaders from Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Colaba, Nasik, etc., as well as local leaders attended this Conference. Mr. S. K. Bole, Secretary, People's Union, in a short speech welcomed all those present and explained the object and importance of holding the conference. He also read out the telegraphic messages and letters of sympathy received. The President then delivered his address in which he impressed upon the audience the necessity of inadequate number of reserved seats and the allotment of more seats to the Council for the Maratha and allied castes. He said that the backwardness was due more to illiteracy and consequently urged on the necessity of spread of education on a more generous scale. All of these classes, must, from now, he said, be on the alert and assert their claims by holding such conferences and meetings. Among the resolutions passed were:—

That this conference respectfully requests Government that the 8 seats reserved for Marathas and allied castes being insufficient the number of the same be increased to 15 and that the term "Maratha and allied castes" should include all the backward communities.

That this conference respectfully requests Government to remove the restriction of six months' residential qualification in the case of a candidate standing for election for a seat in the Legislative Council.

That this conference makes an emphatic protest against the misleading statement made in public to the effect that the Marathas, malis, etc., do not belong to the backward classes when their percentage of education is very low. This conference, therefore, respectfully requests the Government to grant concessions to the candidates from these classes in the matter of education and Government appointments.

That this conference respectfully requests Government that the representative of labouring classes for the legislative council should be one from amongst the backward classes themselves.

That this conference holds that the political conferences held at Junner, Sankeshwar, Rahimatpur, Sholapur, etc., did not represent the views of the masses and protests against the undemocratic action and reactionary spirit shown by them.

That this Conference firmly holds that H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur is the natural and genuine leader of the backward classes and emphatically protests against the mean criticism levelled at His Highness in the real interests of the masses. This conference most humbly and respectfully requests His Highness to treat with contempt such critics and to continue to help the noble cause of raising the status of the backward and depressed classes.

That this conference appoints the committee of following members to select candidates for seats reserved for the Marathas and allied castes and to draft and publish the manifesto of the backward classes:—

Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji; Mr. K. D. Dhuru; Mr. D. S. Yande; Mr. D. S. Dongre; Mr. H. A. Talcherkar; Dr. S. V. Patil; Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. R. V. Vandekar; Mr. K. G. Bagade; Mr. G. B. Bakle; with power to add to their number.

That this conference holds that the Satya Shodhak Samaj movement creates a desire for education and true religion amongst the masses and therefore this movement is most useful and quite necessary.

Messrs. K. G. Bagde, Pleader (Poona), G. K. Kadam, Pleader (Kolhapur), Baburao H. Yadav (Satara), S. K. Bole, Dr. S. W. Patil, Messrs. R. B. Rawoot, H. J. Patil, N. M. Kadam, K. B. Chavan (Ratnagiri) and several others made impressive and eloquent speeches whilst moving and supporting the above resolutions which were unanimously accepted. The last resolution was to forward all the above resolutions to proper authorities. Mr. Bole thanked the President and the guests and all those present. A special vote of thanks was passed for the admirable work done by the Volunteer Corps of the People's Union.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would be highly obliged if you will publish the following in your next issue.

Junagadh at present is in a state of utter mismanagement and things are going on which were never dreamt of before. No satisfactory explanation has been given as to why Dewan Bahadur Chhojuram was given, as people believe, three months' compulsory leave and nobody knows why such an able and competent administrator was thus sent away.

The subjects of Junagadh were greatly pleased when he came as Dewan and he was considered to be quite a fit man for Junagadh, who could manage and administer the State with great zeal and enthusiasm honestly and sincerely, and he would have enabled the young Nawab to be a benevolent and powerful prince. Really it would be a great loss to the Junagadh public if he were not brought back to his original post.

Very many great changes have occurred within a short period after the installation of the Nawab. None can say who is responsible for all these doings. At present there are six or seven departments without any head. Some left off their services out of their own free will before the Nawab came to the Gadi. Never mind them. But why have some other heads of departments been given compulsory leave of there month. Who could explain this?—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Junagadh, King's Road,
June 6.

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The entire stock comprising of Silk Goods, Crepe-de-Chines, Georgettes, Ninons, Washing Silks, Blouses, Kinonos, Opera Coats, Scarfs, Socks and Stockings, Ties, Cotton Crepes, Parasols, under linen, Curiosities and Presentation Novelties will be cleared at discounts varying from

Don't miss this splendid opportunity of making your purchases at big reductions.

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OPP. EVANS FRASER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RASAI & LAPO IN SIND.

HOW IT CAN BE CONTROLLED.

BY "CLOSE SUPERVISION AND CONDIGN PUNISHMENT."

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SUMMARY.

Under the terms of a resolution moved by the Mr. Bhurgari in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1918 the Government of Bombay appointed a committee to enquire into Rasai, Lapo and Chher in Sind. The committee has just issued the report with three huge volumes of evidence and the following is the summary of its conclusions:—

We have shown that the system of 'rasai' 'lapo' and 'chher' lie deep-rooted in past traditions and that 'rasai' and 'lapo' have hitherto defied all efforts for their suppression, while 'chher' has only recently been rendered prominent. We have recommended a continuation and determined development of the measures heretofore taken against 'rasai' in the following directions:—

(1) Camping grounds should be fixed as far as possible and early steps should be taken to provide bungalows.

(2) Banias and seridars or independent or subsidized contractors should be employed for their maintenance and supplies.

(3) The subordinate establishments of the talukas should not be responsible except to the extent of informing the banias and seridars of contractors of the requirements of the touring officers and in special cases of having recourse to local Zamindars.

(4) Cots and water jars should be carried or maintained locally and tents should be taken if required for stables and kitchens and for all members of touring establishments.

(5) The salaries and travelling allowances of servants, peons and clerical establishments on tour should be substantially supplemented and stricter discipline should be maintained over them. There should at the same time be a liberal revision of the travelling allowances of the touring officers.

(6) There should be a reduction by one or two months of the tours of Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

(7) Dhalis should be strictly prohibited from all subordinate officials and even from Zamindars, though exception might be necessary in respect of 'dumbas' from Baluchi Sardars as permitted by the Commissioner in Sind.

LAPO.

25. We have also recommended a continuation and determine development of the measures heretofore taken against 'lapo' in the following directions:—

(1) The tapedars should be reduced strictly to a ministerial position and the supervising tapedars should be replaced by a superior grade of official of the rank of Deputy Mukhtiarkar. Their salaries should be revised to meet their special responsibilities and the special standard of living in Sind.

(2) There should be a reduction in the number of low paid clerks and munshis in all establishments and a substitution for them of a smaller number of better paid and better qualified officials drawn indiscriminately from all divisions of the population.

(3) There should be an improvement in office methods providing for greater and more unremitting personal supervision and more direct disposal of work by the touring officers and there should in particular be a reduction and systematizing of inspections, the taluka offices being left for inspection by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, their offices by the Collectors and those of the latter by the Commissioner in Sind.

27. We have lastly recommended in the case of 'chher' that casual labour should be employed wherever obtainable and that the rules for full payment for all labour required by touring officers should be strictly enforced as well as for road repairs by the local authorities or for emergencies by Government.

28. We have expressed our confidence that considerable improvement will result from these measures if determined and persistent efforts are made to render them effective by the higher subordinate officials participating with the superior district officers in their efforts to stamp out the old and to establish new traditions. We have recommended that the orders passed on this report should be made widely known not only to all officials but also to the general public and to the Zamindars and that a special report should be made after three years' further experience by the Commissioner in Sind. But we have recognised that these efforts must be reinforced by special measures for the spread of education and the growth of a higher standard of public morality throughout the Province of Sind.

We reproduce below the part of the report which deals with the system Rasai:—

The Administration is confronted with difficult problem. The systems of 'rasai' 'lapo' and 'chher' lie deep-rooted in the Province of Sind. They grew up long before the establishment of the British Government. It was the custom for the rulers in the past or for their representatives officials to levy free supplies, when on tour from the landholders or Zamindars. This levy was called 'rasai' from the Persian word 'rasaidan' which meant 'to supply.' It was met by a levy in kind called 'deh kharch' or village expenses made from the cultivators by the Zamindars. It was the only practical means of securing supplies in a sparsely populated country without regular roads and with few large villages. The supplies were provided from the stores of grain and fodder and from the flocks and herds and from the jungles of the Zamindars. It was regarded as a duty incumbent on them and payment was not expected. It was not resented as the land was held by a small number of large landholders amongst whom the traditions of hospitality were strong. They were for the most part Baluchi and other Mahomedan Zamindars. It was also the custom for the revenue officials to supplement their meagre salaries by levying share of the produce of the land for themselves at the time of its division between the rulers and the Zamindars. This levy was called 'lapo' from the Sindhi word 'lap' which meant 'a handful.' It was undisputed and not unprofitable. The loss probably fell on the rulers as much as on the Zamindars. It was also the custom for the revenue or other officials to exact 'chher' or free labour whenever required for private or public purposes. There was no casual labour and the cultivators upon whom the burden fell were bound to obey the orders of the Zamindars. These old customs have been spoken to by a number of witnesses including Messrs. Bhawandas Fatehchand and Chainrai Kishindas, Mukhtiarkars, Mr Narayandas Wadhumal, Police Inspector Mr. Kundansing K. Lahori, Deputy Collector and the Honourable Messrs. Allahando Shah and Bhurgri, Zamindars. They have also been mentioned in the detailed report made in 1902 by Mr. Giles when Commissioner in Sind and in the Bombay Administration Report of 1911-12. They have survived and expanded in many directions according to a large number of witnesses, under the improved but more intricate machinery of the British Government.

NECESSITY OF OFFICIAL TOURING.

2. It has always been recognised that touring was essential for the realization of the requirements of the people and the supervision of the subordinate officials but it was laid down at an early date that public officers on tour should pay for their supplies. The detailed objects and orders have been recited in the edition of 1872 of Nairne's Revenue Handbook, which was written for the Deccan. But it was not possible in practice to suppress 'rasai.' There were no village officers whose duty it was to procure supplies for travellers as in the Deccan. All trace of village organisation had long before disappeared from Sind There were no practical means of procuring supplies except from the powerful landholders and public officers had from time immemorial been provided with free supplies by these Mahomedan Zamindars. The difficulties of travellers in obtaining supplies without official agency even at the present time have been illustrated by the 'rasai' made for Messrs. Bhojsing and Murlidhar when on tour as pleaders in the Sukkur and Larkana districts and by the experience of the Honourable Mr. Nicholas as a private sportsman in the Karachi district. The difficulties have also been mentioned by Mr. Hey, Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, and by Mr. Moysey, Collector of the Thar and Parkar district. There was no improvement with the subsequent introduction of 'tapedars' who were officers entrusted with the revenue work of several 'dehs' or villages formed into 'tapas' or divisions of Talukas. The duty of collecting supplies fell on them as the counterpart, though more powerful, of the village accountants of the Deccan but the supplies which they could not get from the village 'banias' they procured as before from the neighbouring Zamindars. The tapedars had to pay for the grain, ghee and spices obtained from the village banias who were Hindus but no payment was demanded for the milk and mutton obtained from the flocks and herds and there was no market, owing to lack of regular roads, for the fodder and fuel obtained from the fields and jungles of the Mahomedan Zamindars. The status of the tapedars, however, changed as their numbers increased as pointed out by Mr. Sadik Ali, Deputy Collector and in the place of the old style of tapedars "sagacious and tactful" there arose a class of young men "with a smattering of education, just sufficient to make them anxious to amass wealth and insufficient to render them proof against temptation" as described by Sir Charles Mules, then Collector of Shikarpur. It was contrary to the traditions of these hereditary landholders to sell the produce of their flocks and herds and it was not uncommon for them to maintain open kitchens for all travellers. Some of these have, according to Mr. Chainrai Mukhtiarkar, survived to the present day in the Upper Sind Frontier. The special superstitious prejudice against selling milk has been noted by Mr. Nabi Baksh, Deputy Collector in the Thar and Parkar district and the general prejudice still existing against selling the produce of their flocks and herds by Mr. Mengraj, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner in the Upper Sind Frontier; and it has been stated by several witnesses including Mr. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, that fodder and fuel though of value have even to-day no market, owing to lack of regular roads, in some parts of Sind. The influence of the tapedars also increased materially in the nineties with the introduction of the irrigation land settlement, suited to an arid land with an average rainfall of only eight inches a year and dependent for life on the floods of the Indus. There was as a result a marked increase in the demands of the establishments of touring officers for 'rasai,' which were thenceforward met from 'rasai' funds recovered from the Zamindars and managed by the 'Mukhtiarkars' or principal revenue officers of the talukas, as explained in the letter of Sardar Mahomed Yakub then Deputy Commissioner in the Thar and Parkar district, underlying the report of 1902 of Mr. Giles the Commissioner in Sind. The example of the tapedars in respect of the Revenue Department was copied by the 'daroghas' employed in the distribution of water under the irrigation land settlement by the range forest officers in charge of ranges of reserved forest and by the 'thanedars' or police officers in charge of police-stations, for the benefit respectively of the Public Works, the Forest and the Police Departments. These increased demands of subordinate establishments mainly Hindu were not submitted to with the former patience particularly as there had been a marked increase in the number of small and of Hindu landholders, who had not inherited the traditions of hospitality of the old Baluchi and Mahomedan Zamindars. This marked increase has been indicated by the statistics furnished by the Collectors and has been mentioned in the Bombay Administration Report of 1911-12. The efforts made by certain superior officers to overcome the evil were unavailing. They have been referred to in the letter of Sir Charles Mules underlying the report of 1902 of Mr. Giles, the Commissioner in Sind. The enquiry then made into the matter resulted in the peremptory orders for the suppression of 'rasai' issued by Government Resolution No. 3115, dated 7th May 1902, Revenue Department. But these orders again proved ineffective. The difficulties in dealing with the matter have been well illustrated by the experience of Mr. Shillidy in 1911-12 when Assistant Collector in the Sukkur district: "I was in Shikarpur from July 1911 to September 1912. I had an interesting experience there. I was informed that my camp cost nothing in the matter of rasai but that the Collector's camps cost very much. I communicated this to Mr. Chatfield who made enquiries, but was told that his camp cost nothing while my camp cost very much. The result was that the Collector's establishment had to admit the abuses of rasai and furnished him with detailed figures, rates and charges of his establishment and also of the Assistant Collector's. We then called a meeting of the Mukhtiarkars and commenced a campaign against rasai. Thereafter several Zamindars came to me and informed me that there had been a considerable improvement. Some time after I had been transferred from Shikarpur. I met the Mukhtiarkar, who also had been transferred from Shikarpur. He told me that my campaign had effected a remarkable change, but on being pressed to state the exact truth he told me that the tapedars ceased to levy lapo for about a fortnight after the campaign." It was sought in 1914, in view of these difficulties, to remove the responsibility for procuring supplies from the tapedars and subordinate officials of other departments and to impose it as a business proposition upon selected Zamindars. But the orders of 1914 have likewise not proved successful. They have been said to have effected some reduction in 'rasai' in some districts, but they have not resulted in the general removal of the responsibility from the tapedars and subordinate officials of other departments, as they have been decidedly unpopular with the Zamindars. The latter were unwilling to accept the responsibility because they felt it derogatory to their dignity to undertake it as a business proposition. This is well-illustrated by the reply "that he was not prepared to take up the work of a bania but that he had been always ready and willing and would continue to provide supplies and everything else for the comforts of officers" given by Khan Saheb Shah Nawaz Khan and by other Zamindars to Mr. Montgomery when Assistant Collector, Sukkur. They also felt the burden would no longer be divided amongst all the neighbouring Zamindars but would thereby be thrown wholly on the selected Zamindars. They were consequently only induced with difficulty to undertake the business at all and though they did nominally do the business for the officials of the Revenue Department, they did not do it at all for the officials of the Public Works, Forest and Police Departments. Such reduction in 'rasai' as was effected was therefore due not so much to the order of 1914 as to the individual efforts of superior officers. This has been borne out by the witnesses examined before us, both officials and Zamindars, and by the letters underlying the report of 1917 from the Commissioner in Sind to Government.

INADEQUATE SALARIES.

3. It was recognised after a short experience that the meagre salaries of the tapedars which had been fixed at Rs. 15 to 20 a month were wholly insufficient in a climate where the temperature varies from freezing point in the winter to 120 deg. F. in the summer to make them proof against the temptation of levying the 'lapo' which had not unwillingly been paid to revenue officials for their good offices from time immemorial by rich Zamindars. It had become a cash payment known as 'anagi' or an anna per acre or per rupee of the land revenue in place of the previous payment in kind after the introduction of the rough system of money payments of land revenue by Sir Bartle Frere and an impression prevailed that it was not so much an irregular gratification as a permissible payment of the nature of a 'tip' according to Mr. Sadik Ali and Mr. Kundansing K. Lahori, Deputy Collectors and also according to Mr. Giles who was then an Assistant Collector. It was at all events regarded as impracticable to prevent it by Mr. Erskine then Commissioner in Sind and the rates of salary were not raised to Rs. 20 to 25 a month until Sir Evan James became head of the Province. It soon, however, became apparent that the revision of salaries had effected no improvement. The exactions had on the contrary increased with the change in the status of the tapedars and with the increased opportunities afforded to them of harassment by the irrigation land settlement, under which the assessment had to be recalculated each year according to the actual cultivation and the mode of irrigation; and a system had arisen of sharing the proceeds with the revenue officers of the talukas and with the touring establishments of the superior officers of the Revenue Department. Similar exactions at one or two rupees per water-wheel or water-course had begun to be levied by the daroghas employed under the irrigation land settlement and these exactions were imitated by the range forest officers and thanedars and by the establishments of the Forest and Police Departments. These exactions have been referred to by a great number of witnesses official and unofficial including Mr. Bhawandas Fatehchand, Mukhtiarkar, Mr. Igani, Zamindar and Deputy Collector. Rao Bahadur Asardas and Mr. Naraindas Motiram, retired Deputy Collectors, Mr. Hey, Assistant Collector and Mr. Kanwalsing Pohumal and the Hon. Mr. Allahando Shah, Zamindars. They have also been mentioned in the letters underlying the report of 1902 of Mr. Giles, then Commissioner in Sind. But there had also been, as already observed, a change in the status and views of the Zamindars, and public opinion was at last aroused and was reflected in the local press. Special enquiries were thereupon made and further measures taken to remedy the evils disclosed. They were directed towards restricting the opportunities of harassment, as originally intended by Mr. Erskine, under the irrigation land settlement by increasing the number of supervising tapedars, by the institution of regular kacheri days for the transaction of revenue business at the taluka head-quarters direct between the Zamindars and the Mukhtiarkars, by the preparation of regular bills of assessment and the alteration of the dates of instalments so as to enable the Zamindars to pay their land revenue direct into the taluka or huzur treasuries and by rendering more effectual the supervision of the Mukhtiarkars by relieving them of their magisterial business and transferring it to Resident Magistrates. These measures, which have been detailed in the report of 1902 of Mr. Giles when Commissioner in Sind, related solely to the Revenue Department. No separate proposals were made in respect of the Public Works, Forest or Police Departments. They resulted, however, in no substantial reduction in 'lapo,' if reliance be placed on the payments mentioned before us by a great number of Zamindars; though some reduction has been reported in some districts and no 'lapo' has been paid in recent years by some enlightened Zamindars, such as the Hon. Messrs. Allahando Shah and Bhurgri. This has also been the conclusion reached by the Commissioner in Sind in his report of 1917 to Government.

NO LABOUR REQUISITIONED WITH OUT PAYMENT.

4. It was laid down in the earliest regulations that labour should not be requisitioned without payment and special orders were issued for the guidance of public officers on tour. They have been recited in the Edition of 1872 of Nairne's Revenue Handbook written for the Deccan. But the conditions were widely different in Sind. There was no casual labour and there were no village 'mahars.' The cultivators were practically the only labourers and they were bound by a well-understood practice to render 'chher' or their labour free whenever required as a result of their dependence on the Zamindars. They consequently not only cultivated the land but also performed, in return merely for their food, such private or public service as might be required of them by their Zamindars. The private service included the entertainment of travellers official or unofficial and the public service the clearing of canals and water-courses, repairs to roads and stopping breaches and making bunds to protect their houses and lands from the floods of the Indus. The result, therefore, was that the camping grounds and approaches were prepared and the tents pitched and other services performed without payment for touring officers by these labourers on the requisition of their Zamindars. This has been indicated by a great number of witnesses including Messrs. Chainrai and Bhawandas, Mukhtiarkars, Messrs. Murlidhar and Mathradas, Pleaders, Wadero Dil Mahomed, Khan Saheb Dhani Baksh, Mir Jan Mahomed Khan Talpur, Nur Mahomed Baksh Khan Talpur and Khan Saheb Rahim Dad Khan. These 'chhras' or free labourers were also employed as beaters for shooting and they were usually prohibited on these occasions from receiving payment from the officers, whom they were directed to regard as the guests of their Zamindars. Many of these were country gentlemen by instance paying over Rs. 5,000 a year in land revenue, to whom shooting was a favourite pastime. It was impossible to pay these beaters, as explained by several officers and by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, withotut deep offence, at all events to the larger Zamindars. The repairs to roads meant smoothing over the surface, filling in ruts and preventing the dust by cutting down the long grass by the roadsides and spreading it on the tracks or repairing the earth embankments damaged by floods during the inundation season. There were only camel or cart tracks. There were no regular metalled roads outside the towns except the road between Jungshahi and Tatta. The clearing of the canals and water-courses and the stopping breaches and repairing bunds was also mainly earthwork but of a more emergent and laborious nature and directly affecting the labourers and their Zamindars. The camp work has since continued but the labourers have in a few cases been raid by the touring officers as stated by Messrs. Rothfeld and Bolus. Collectors and the Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner. The canal establishments have, however usually been employed instead by officers of the Public Works Departments, cattle graziers or 'maldars' to whom concessions on these conditions have been granted by officers of the Forest Department and police trackers by officers of the Police Department according to Mr. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Newman, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Mr. Luck, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The beaters have also in general been paid except where the shooting was by invitation of the larger Zamindars, as stated by all officers who shoot, and by a number of zamindars including Khan Saheb Dhani Baksh Abdullah Khan Tunio, Sayed Haji Hashim

(Continued on Page 8.)

SPORTING NEWS.

MYSORE RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 10.

The second day's Mysore races, were more largely attended than on Tuesday. The Hon. Mr. Barton, British Resident, came in state accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Private Secretary to Highness Maharajah just before 4 o'clock. When the races began his Higness the Maharajah came in state in time to witness the race for the Mysore Cup in which the favourite won by a short head. His Highness presented the cup to Mr. Marsh, owner of Colonial. The Maharajah's Cup went to his Highness. His horse Ben Gill came out successful greatly to the surprise of all. In the Seringapatam Plate Purtee Singh who rode Dara Bay raised an objection against the rider of Bally Macad, the winner crossing twice at the 5th and 4th furlongs, but this was over-ruled. There were a number of ladies present including her Highness the Maharani, Mrs. Barton and others. Though the racing week closes only after Saturday's races, the big meeting for the year closes to-day. Considering the entries they were more satisfactory than last year and the arrangements reflect credit on the Zadeg Shah, the Hon. Secretary. The absence of the Yuvaraja took a personal interest in the Mysore races is specially noted at the race-course as in functions connected with the Birthday week.

Details.—

KANIGAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's COIDON 8-9. Trahan 1*

H. H. Yuvarajah of Mysore's BETTER LUCK. 6-12. Bobyan 1*

H. H. Maharaiah of Mysore's BLACK TOP. 7-12. Purtoo Singh 3

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Cultivator 7-11.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Black Top. 3 to 1 against Cuidon and Better Luck. 12 to 1 against Cultivator.

Time:—1 min. 48 secs.

LAWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 10-5, Trahan 1

Lt.-Col. B. Charmraj Urs' Q. L., 9-6. Purtoo Singh 2

Mr. Cromwell's ST. TRIST. 7-4, White. 3

Also ran:—Garibaldi 9-7, Conductor 7-13.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Berinthia. 2 to 1 against Q. L., 5 to 1 against Garibaldi and St. Trist. 15 to 1 against Conductor.

The Race:—Won by one and a half lengths three and a half lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 36 secs.

MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. G. A Marsh's COLONIL. 7-12. Purtoo Singh 1

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's LONG BOAT. 8-7. Trahan 2

Mr. Cromwell's REUTER. 7-8. Smith ... 3

Also ran:—Kennets 7-12. Naseebdar 7-1. Fathi Beg. 8-5. Extra 14lbs.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Colonial, 7 to 2 against Reuter 7 to 2 against Long Boat and Fathi Beg. 3 to 1 against Naseebdar. 4 to 1 against Renter.

The Race:—Won by a short head, a neck between the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 31 secs.

MAHARAJAHS CUP.—Distance 1¼ mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BENGILE. 9-0. Baboo 1

Mr. A. Sattar's KING MELTON, 8-3. Seastream 2

Mr. F. K. Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 8-0, Smith 3

Also ran:—Lord Robert 6-12, Quartzite 9-12.

Betting:—Even on Belle Chance, 3 to 2 against King Melton. 3 to 1 against Quartzite. 5 to 1 against Ben Gile and Lord Robert.

The Race:—Won by a neck a head between the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 22 4/5 secs.

SERISGAPATAM PLATE.—Distance 6½ furlongs.

Capt. A. C. Edmondstone's BALLY NACAD, 7-12. Bobyan 1

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's DARA BAJ, 9-12. Purtoo Singh 2

Capt. F. Wark's POLAR STARS, Brg. Suleman Khan 3

Also ran:—St. Pol 6-10, Risn Roval 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Bally Macad, 7 to 2 against St. Pol. 2 to 1 against Dara Bay, 6 to 1 against Risk Royal and Polar Star.

The Race.—Won by one length, 7 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

MAHAL PLATE.—Distance 2 mile.

Messrs. A. R. Kesava Mudaliars and V. A. M. Swami's PESHWA, 8-7, Meherji 1

Mr. A. S. Peshwas Sait's SILVER KING, 8-6, Suleman Khan 2

Lt.-Col. Revett Carnac's ORISSA, 9-7. Capt. Wark 3

Also ran:—Moonlight 7-9, Sheik 6-12.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Peshwa. 2 to 1 against Silver King. 4 to 1 against Orissa, 5 to 1 Moonlight, 6 to 1 Sheik.

The Race.—Won by 7 length, a neck between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 56 1/5 secs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The market opened this morning very quietly with little disposition on the part of buyers to operate but later on the position improved and more business was put through. In coal shares there was very little inquiry and not much business was reported. Jute mill shares ruled steady without much change except with regard to Century and Lansdowne. A strong inquiry for the former sprang up towards close and quotation rose from Rs. 12 to 13-4. In miscellaneous section inquiry for paper mill shares continued and prices steadily rose, Titaghurs advancing fifty rupees during the course of the day. Demand for Hatikool Oil also continued and the business was done up to Rs. 13. Cotton shares ruled steady and buyers were in evidence for Bengal Bridge and Bolts which recovered to Rs. 9 premium. Sugar shares were dull and rates declined. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coals—Burrakur 48-8, Equitable 67-4, Ghusick 23, Rangegunge 63-8 Ex Divd., Samla Kendra 19-8, Standard 75-8.

Jute:—Anglo-Indian 4-8, Auckland 398, Bally 257, Century 13-4, Hooghly 125-8, Delta Bally 257, Century 13-4, Hooghly 125-8, Delta (pref) 97, Empire 87 s. l., Fort William 405, Howrah 10-4, Kamarhatty 1020, Khardah 810 s. l., Lansdowne 400, Northbrook 84, Reliance 48-12 s., Standard 675.

Miscellaneous:—Atlas Construction 12-8, Acme Oil 7-2, Behar Rice 7-8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9 prem, Bengal Paper 127, British India Corporation 13, Britannia Brass 9-12, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12-4, Central Provinces Cement 12-4, Champarmukh Silghat Railway 55, Dunbar Cotton 678, Edwards

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Ormara via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Pleasure and Pain" Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Steamer Kleist with the outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket match: Spencer Cup team v. Bombay Gym.

SUNDAY, June 13.

Parsi Gymkhana, General Meeting, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, June 14.

B.A. Examination Results, 0-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

The mail steamer Kashmir, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo expected to atrrive at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Annual general meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ld., 3-4, Medows Street, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Zarthostno Disoe: Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Ramjan Idd: Bank Holiday.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	18-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 9th instant was 392.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell to-day at 6-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON "JEWS' ORIGIN AND DESTINY."

"Mr. Moses M. Joseph will deliver a lecture at the Bombay Zionist Hall to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. on "The Jew, his Origin and destiny."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday were 97 as against 158 on the corresponding day of last year and 85 in 1918. There were, 5 attacks and 5 deaths from cholera and 5 attacks and 1 death from small-pox recorded on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Unregistered correspondence for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bander-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire will be accepted at the Bombay G. P. O. until 11 a.m. on Friday the 11th, June 1920. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted uptil 9 a.m. on the day.

LECTURE ON "BENEFITS OF LITERATURE."

Under the auspices of the Jain Literary Research Society, Maharaji Shri Tilakvijayaji Punjabi will deliver a lecture in Hindi on the "Benefits of Literature" at Lalbag, near Madhavbagah to-day 9 a.m. (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. C. Bhate on "Histerical Navel" in Hahratti. Special seating accomodation is made for ladies.

B. P. T. RAILWAY. CLERKS' UNION.

A meeting of the above union was arranged under the presidentship of Dr. N. D. Savalkar on Sunday last at Sandhurst Road to appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty members and three Secretaries to work continually to foster their interests them and to bring them to the level of other railway servants.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 10th June 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £58,319,000. Elsewhere £50,926,000, Total £109,245,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £534,000 Elsewhere £466,000, Total 1,000,000.

STUDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the B. P. Students' Federation, a public meeting of the Indian university students will be held on Sunday the 13th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the Government Order, General Department No. 3064, dated the 30th April 1920, regarding (1) the proposal to restrict the number of students to be admitted into the Grant Medical College; (2) The proposal that a student failing three times at an examination should be disqualified for further education at the College. Medical students are specially invited to attend.

The place where the meeting will be held will be announced to-morrow.

Steamship Co. 12-12, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 74, Hatinkool Oil 18, Ivan Jones Indian Irom and Steel (new) 6-12 prem, at 7 odd lot prem, Indo Burma Karnani Industrial Bank 2-8 prem, Kesaj Cotton 17-8 x. d., Kumardhubi Engineering 30-4, Marshall Sons (India) 12, New Mills 1206-8, Pioneer Sugar 19, Sphere Insurance 9-8 prem, Titaghur Paper 545, Stand Floor 2-12 prem, Tata Industrial Bank prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58-14 and small lots were done at 59-4

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THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 11, 1920.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

The South African Asiatic Commission is nearing the end of its labours and we may expect its recommendations to be made public before September or October next, if not earlier. There is no disguising the fact that the issue involved is one of life and death to Indians resident in the Union and the decision one way or the other will have far-reaching effects on the status of our countrymen in all other colonies of the Empire, but especially of those settled in East Africa, Rhodesia and other African territories under British control. The war has, unfortunately, intensified the racial cleavage in all parts of the Empire, most of all in South Africa. That the Whites of South Africa are determined to keep—by any means, fair or foul—their colonies predominantly, if not wholly, "White", like Australia and Canada, has to be recognised by India, however outrageously immoral and unjust such a policy under *Pax Britannica* may be. Till India is in a position to stand on her own legs and assert her rights for equality of status in a commonwealth of free nations, it would do little good for her to ignore the present feeling among the White races in Africa and elsewhere. India —without compromising her struggle for the recognition of the principle of equality of citizenship in every part of the Empire—can only bide her time, straining all her energies, in the meanwhile, to secure a redress of her grievance. As Mr. Andrews has shown in the series of articles published in this journal, the situation in South Africa is not incapable of a solution, which will be both just and honourable to Indians as well as the Union. But the settlement of the question cannot be all one way. While India is prepared to concede that, for the present, the Union Government may restrict further immigration of Asiatics, they are bound to recognise their obligations to the Indians already resident in South Africa. The Indians, who have made their domicile in South Africa, are not interlopers and cosmopolitan adventurers like many of the white colonists. They went there at the invitation of the colonial Governments and labour recruiting agencies, which were officially patronised. They were welcomed long before the South African colonies became British. We have it on the authority of Sir John Lange, Chairman of the Asiatic Commission, that "President Kruger had allowed them (Indians) to trade and had encouraged them in some respects. Mining Commissioners had been allowed to hold ground in trust for Indians."

It is a matter of history that one of the ostensible reasons given by the British for declaring war against the Boer Republics was that the latter were ill-treating Indians who were British subjects. But as events have shown, the *soi-disant* saviours of South African Indians have proved worse tyrants than the Boers ever showed themselves to be. The Union Government cannot refuse to recognise the legitimate rights of colonial-born and other domiciled Indians. The unscrupulous agitation that has been set on foot by a section of the Whites, for the segregation or total expulsion of Indians from the Union cannot be justified on any ground and the Union Government will forfeit their claim to be reckoned as a civilised Government, if they countenance such agitation. We note that the policy of repatriation of those Indians, who are anxious or willing to return to India, is gaining in favour not only in India but among a section of the South African Whites also. Since the Indian Relief Act of 1914 was enacted a large number of Indians in South Africa have availed of the meagre facilities offered by the Union Government to return to India. But more systematic efforts are needed to meet the requirements of the situation. The provisions of the Act, according to Mr. A. H. West, Editor of "Indian opinion", have not been properly made known to the Indian community in South Africa. Nay, Mr. West says that the Protector of Indians has showed more eagerness to assist employers than the Indians who are anxious to return to India. "In fact," he says, "the official had issued a circular to employers which was calculated to frustrate the objects of the Relief Act." Mr. West also complains that Indians wishing to return to India have sometimes to wait at the Immigration Depot five or six months for a boat. If the relief to be afforded is to be real and effective, the Union Government and the Government of India should jointly arrange for the necessary shipping facilities. Both Mr. Andrews and Mr. West agree that the policy of repatriation of those wishing to return to India for good should be actively encouraged. Mr. West also suggests that to compensate the Indians for their loss the Union Government should offer each repatriated Indian £10, free of exchange charges, payable through the district magistrate in India.

But in any scheme of repatriation, Indian must insist, as Mr. Andrews rightly observes, that "it should be made quite unmistakably clear, that a grant and payment of money would be entirely separated, both in principle and practice, from any idea of compulsory repatriation". A section of the Whites, bent on hounding out the Indians, have been proposing to the Commission and the Union Government the necessity of compulsory repatriation. But, as we have already pointed, such compulsion can never be tolerated and will be bitterly resented and opposed both in India and in South Africa by our countrymen. Let us have voluntary repatriation by all means, but the idea of compulsion must be ruled out of court. As Mr. Andrews has shown, voluntary repatriation will go a long way to ease the situation in South Africa, as there are many Indians anxious to shake the dust off their feet from that hated land. But, as for those, born and bred in South Africa or long domiciled and having large vested interests, they are entitled to be treated on a footing of equality with the rest of the citizens of the Union. Their rights to hold or lease landed property as well as their trading rights ought to be left untouched. To admit the right of one section of the population to deprive another section of its natural and civic rights and to hold it in semi-slavery would be the utter repudiation of all notions of civilised Government and of the boasted democratic ideals of the Empire. It is the honour as well as the future of British Democracy that is at stake in the solution of the South African Indian question. Will South African statesman have the clarity of vision to recognise this fact?

MANDATES OR CONQUESTS?

The ostentation of altruism which characterises the declarations of the mandatory Powers touching the many responsibilities which have been assumed by them in the territories whose administration has been entrusted to them under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations, has not failed to provoke a smile of suspicion and incredulity. The assurances of European statesmen about the League of Nations ushering in a golden age of selflessness and beneficence, have not convinced wise men who cannot forget the history of Western diplomacy during the past hundred and fifty years and who do not fail to see in the manner in which the world's affairs are being shaped, unmistakable indications of the recurrence of events which fostered international jealousies, land grabbing and wars of aggression, euphemistically called struggles for defence. Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia have been handed over to France and England so that the "newly-acquired" independence of these small and helpless nationalities may be protected and their natural resources may be developed with a view to their ultimately being trained for complete self-government. But the old idea of a balance of power and of territorial and economic compensations is clearly in evidence in these self-imposed, benevolent and philanthropc arrangements made by the dominant European Powers. There is all the evidence of a question of spoils among the conquerors of Germany and a danger of their much-advertised altruism leading to a repetition of the events of the period which immediately preceded the late war. How the mandatory Powers are to manage their charges, how the natural resources of the managed territories are to be used and how the people whose destinies have been pawned to foreign nations, are to be protected and trained is not yet defined. But these things are not difficult to understand and the mandatory Powers have already set their hands to the work entrusted to them. They seem to be resolved, as usual, not to flinch from bearing the proverbial "white man's burden" in Oriental lands and have already laid down their programmes for "improving" and "enriching" the mandated countries under schemes of exploitation.

In an article on foreign affairs in a recent issue, the "Statist" has reviewed Britains's position in the newly acquired territories, outside the Empire, under the mandates. As regards Mesopotamia, it feels satisfied that 'from one point of view our acquisitions in consequence of the result of the War are valuable, but is anxious about the difficulty of 'holding' that and the other 'acquired' countries. It is worthy of note that the journal lumps together Egypt and Mesopotamia, Persia and India as acquisitions for the holding of which adequate provision was to be made. The "Statist" is frankly terrified by the prospect of the Indian population showing an enormous increase at the next census and is seriously impressed with the awful responsibility of giving sufficient to eat to the growing millions of the poor in this country, and, at the same time, of extracting sufficient money from them for military expenditure required to maintain British hold upon the old and the new acquisitions of territory. The journal candidly admits that 'the population of India is living upon food which really and truly is not fit to maintain civilized peoples,' that wages in India are 'altogether too low' and that 'the trade of India is contemptibly small for such a vast population.' India's poverty requires that its development should be financed with a generous outlay of money but the "Statist" is afraid that 'if we spend money too lavishly, we may find our difficulties in India so enormously increased as to prove practically too much for us' and, therefore, it leaves the riddle to be solved by the Government of India who know their difficulties only too well. The journal states that England has acquired immense new territories as if the British people were capable of taking charge of the fortunes of all the earth and hopes that there will be no occasion for regretting the readiness with which millions have been added to millions of half-starved peoples.

How are the huge masses of half-starved people, who have been swept into the orbit of British territories, to be maintained in their places and protected is 'the most anxious question that is troubling several thinkers in England. Even Persia is not excluded from the category of acquisitions that demand the solicitous care of Great Britain. 'We have added,' the "Statist" observes, 'to Egypt and the Soudan together with a very large part of Africa, not only Palestine, but Mesopotamia and Persia' and it is a matter of the most serious doubt whether we can afford to spend much of India's money in largely increasing our armies.' The idea, of course, is that it would be convenient to make India pay for the maintenance of a larger army on the old exploded but obstinately repeated plea that the expenditure is necessary for the protection of the country's frontiers because the alternative would be that the British people should foot the bill. India is too poor to pay more and England is reluctant to contribute men and money. But the "Statist" concludes that it is now too late to raise this awkward question which should have been asked before England took over immense new territories. The journal need not, however, feel anxiety on this score. Have not British conquests, as a rule, been self-supporting and will not the wheat, the cotton and the oil of the newly acquired territories more than compensate the mandatory Power for the expenditure incurred by it? Besides does not Mesopotamia contain rich oil deposits?

Notes of the Day.

German Elections.

A strong tide has been flowing in Germany against the Majority-Socialists in the elections now taking place for the Reichstag. The Majority-Socialists are led by pro-war Nationalist "Patriot-Socialists" like Scheidemann and Ebert. The left wing of Socialism in all countries, during the war, and especially since the Armistice, has ridiculed the idea of a Socialist being in any remote manner a Nationalist: because the idea of Nationalism is, according to it, the very negation of Internationalism. A Socialist, it insists, must necessarily be an Internationalist—one who refuses to accept geographical boundaries, one who accepts the principle laid down by Karl Marx and Proudhon, Engels and Lenin that there are only two classes in this world: the exploiters and the exploited. In Germany the party which took up this attitude and fought bitterly against the green-eyed ministers and sabre-rattling generals during the war, was the party named the Independent Socialists. And it is this party which to-day is scoring tremendous successes. No doubt the results of local elections, as for instance to the Brunswick Diet, show that the Junkers and Conservatives are also gaining strength, and that the carcase of the Majority-Socialist Party is being eaten into by the reactionaries on the one hand and the revolutionaries on the other.

The Effect—And Its Cause.

Another party known as the Democrats is gradually merging into the Conservatives leaving the Centre Party, mainly composed of Catholics, to form a Coalition with the side most favourable to its policy with a strong probability of its becoming definitely Conservative in the end. Take one town as an example. In Cologne the Centre Party has lost 44,000 votes, whereas the Independents have increased their strength from 4,000 to 30,000. This rapid advance of the Independents after the murders of their leaders, Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebnecht, by gangs of reactionaries: after the failure of the Communist rising of last year, after persecution and outrage has a special significance. Throughout Europe the central fact governing the political situation is that of hunger. It is a curious coincidence that a starved or semi-starved community will breed the snakes of reaction, while giving a terrific impulse to the forces of revolution. The Junker lives next-door to the Bolshevik. It is stated that in Berlin "the weekly bread ration is two pounds of sticky, indigestible stuff" and that "the enfeeblement of the dwarfed children is so great that the slightest ailment carries them off. Hope has almost disappeared or fixes itself only on Soviet Russia, now the one remaining star in the German workers' sky."

Failure of Missionaries.

Sir Michael Sadler, presiding at the Church of England Missionary Conference, exhorted his audience to go forward boldly guiding young Indians to a realisation of their vision. If by any chance Sir Michael, being in a perverse vein, had in his mind the vision of Jallianwala Bagh and meant to utter a supreme sarcasm, his subtlety would have passed like wind over the heads of his hearers. One of the saddest chapters in the recent history of Christianity has been the failure of Christian missionaries, with one or two noble exceptions, to respond to the call of bleeding humanity in the Punjab. In her hour of sore trial the missionaries failed India. Their services to the country cannot be forgotten. But what use has Young India for missionaries like the Archbishop of Simla, who, forgetting his high calling, whitewashes one of the most brutal episodes in the history of man? Indians know only too well what "wise guidance", "disinterested regard", "unselfish help" mean to a country like theirs. It is the missionary who stands in need of wise guidance which would help him towards a prompt and complete conversion —and "a determination not to think selfishly of Western and British privileges, but of the good of India as a whole."

Africa and the Mandates.

What is happening in Africa? German territories—the Cameroons, German South-west Africa, German East Africa, Togoland—were promised under the Peace Treaty that they would be allowed to choose their own mandatory powers and that no individual State but the League of Nations would hold sovereignty over them. Mr. Lloyd George had given a pledge to this effect during the war. But Mr. Lloyd George's pledges have become as common as music-hall jokes. The total extent of these territories is over a million square miles inhabited by twelve million people. They have a special lure for the Imperialist. These lands are known to be rich vegetable oil producing tracts—and more than half the world's misery today (there are about thirty wars going on in different parts) is due either to the lust for steel, coal or oil. Far from allowing the poor inhabitants to choose their own mandatory Power, it has been announced that already these African tracts are to be shared as spoils of war—no doubt under mandates—by Britain, France, Belgium and possibly Italy. Petitions of protest from the inhabitants have poured in, but only from those places where the post offices are not specially picketed for the purpose of intercepting such protests. A horrible feature of the situation is that forced labour of a worse type than that exacted from the French peasant before the Revolution is being demanded from the inhabitants. The chains of a ruthless system of exploitation are beginning to clang once again.

A Punjab Victim.

Some interesting side-light on the mentality on Punjab officialdom and the ways of the C. I. D. there, is thrown by a petition which Bhai Sardul Singh Caveesieur, a Sikh graduate and editor of the now defunct "New Herald" of Lahore, has sent to the Viceroy. Bhai Sardul Singh says he had taken some part early last year in the agitation against the Rowlatt Act. Consequently, in the Martial Law days, warrants of arrest were issued against him by the Punjab authorities. Coming to know of these warrants on 4th June, 1919, while at Bagarian in Ludhiana District, he induced the Chief of Bagarian, the Sikh religious head, and the Maharaja of Nabha to intercede on his behalf with the Punjab Government for their cancellation. After this no effort was made to arrest him, though his whereabouts were known to the police. But suddenly, it is stated by the petitioner, on the recommendation of Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, fresh warrants were issued against him under the Defence of India Act and he was arrested and taken to Lahore. Here, when he was brought before Mr. Bowring, Superintendent, C. I. D., the latter asked him what he would do if released. On his replying that he would work his best for Home Rule on Congress lines, the Superintendent is stated to have become very angry and said that "Government should have no pity and should use every harsh measure against the petitioner"! What followed reveals the might of the C. I. D. in this country.

C. I. D. Persecution.

On the 7th of August instructions were received from the Punjab Government to release Bhai Sardul on bail for Rs. 10,000. But he was not allowed to be released till the 4th of September, though more than one friend came forward to furnish the required security. No definite charge had been formulated against the petitioner and the release was made conditional on his giving an undertaking not to take part in politics and journalism for five years without the permission of Government. Ever since his release Bhai Sardul has been appealing to the Punjab Government to acquaint him with the nature of the "crimes" he is guilty of, but there has been no satisfactory response. When the Royal Amnesty was announced, he appealed that he should be granted permission to engage in legitimate journalistic and political activities. But the Punjab Government have turned a deaf ear to all appeals. Bhai Sardul believes that some of the C. I. D. officers have a personal animus against him and are trying to prevent him from benefiting from the Royal Amnesty. The record neither of Bhai Sardul nor of his journal has been such as justify his being "gagged" for five years, especially since His Majesty in his gracious proclamation of last year has definitely declared that no legitimate political activity will be disallowed. It is unjust and unfair that to gratify the caprice of some of C. I. D. official or Punjab bureaucrat, he should be deprived of his right in this manner. We trust the present petition to the Viceroy will lead to an annulment of the Punjab Government's orders.

Grant Road Foot-Bridge.

That the Grant Road foot-bridge is one of the crying shames of Bombay and is a proof of how Railway management works in this "country of carts and bullocks" has been often brought to light both in the columns of this journal as well as others. How a nuisance like this could so long be tolerated by the more advanced sections of the Bombay public, is difficult to comprehend. However, the public will breathe a sigh of relief on learning that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, saying that his attention has (at last) been drawn to the complaints made by the public and that he has arranged with a local firm to construct another foot-bridge to the south of the present one. The firm is now arranging to secure the necessary stock of steel and will then be ready to launch the project into existence. The work has been delayed very long. However, these are not war times and we trust the necessary steel will soon be acquired before the patience of the public is exhausted.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Miss Jerusha J. Jhirad, M. D., B.S. (Lond.), a consulting practitioner of Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, during the absence of the permanent incumbent of the post on sick leave.

We understand Mr. F. J. Ginwala intends to stand as a candidate at the ensuing Legislative Council election for the Northern Division of the City of Bombay.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

GOVT. TENDERS RESIGNATION.

REICHSTAG TO BE CONVENED EARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

Berlin.—The Government has tendered its resignation to the President who has requested it to carry on provisionally. The President also asked the Chancellor to ensure that the results of the elections by established definitely as soon as possible to enable the Reichstag to be convened at the earliest date.

MUELLER TO FORM CABINET

IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM LASTING COALTIION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 10.

Paris.—A message from Berlin states that Ebert has requested Mueller to form a Cabinet. The press is unanimously of the opinion that it will prove impossible to form a lasting coalition. The "Tageblatt" forecasts an early dissolution of the new Reichstag.

STRENGTH OF PRESENT COALITION BLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

Berlin.—It is now anticipated that the present Coalition bloc will have a slight majority but too small for working purposes.

GERMANY AND PEACE TREATY

WILL NEW REICHSTAG CARRY OUT TERMS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

Paris.—Newspapers fear that desire to carry out Peace Treaty loyally will not be so apparent in the new Reichstag as in the old. They reiterate the necessity for the Allies demanding from Germany positive guarantees of good faith.

SPA CONFERENCE MEETS ON JULY 5

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

Brussels.—M. Millerand has approved the postponement of the Spa Conference which will now meet on July 5th.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS.

OPENED AT GENEVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

Geneva.—The International Women's Suffrage Congress opened to-day under the presidency of Mistress Carrie Catt. Thirtyone nations are represented.

SERVICE RESERVOIR AT GHATKOPAR.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding, when the following letter from the Commissioner was considered:

"I have to refer Corporation Resolution regarding the provision of a service reservoir at Ghatkopar, and to state that the Hydraulic Engineer, in view of the extremely high cost of masonry now prevalent and the consequent very heavy increase in the cost of constructing the dam, suggested that an earthen dam, similar to the Vehar dam, should be substituted for one of masonry, as, in his opinion, there would be a considerable saving in the cost of construction. The matter was urgent and the technical questions involved were such as are normally outside the experience of our Engineering staff. I, therefore, considered it desirable to obtain further expert opinion as to the relative cost and advantages of a masonry dam and an earthen dam in connection with the work and in particular whether the materials available for an earthen dam were suitable and secured sanction from Government to the Hon. Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, undertaking the work of giving technical advice to the Municipality in the matter. The honorarium payable to Mr. Shoubridge for the work as fixed by Government is Rs. 1,000. Mr. Shoubridge has submitted his report which is under consideration and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this honorarium being paid to him."

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation recommending the grant.

NO LEVY ON WAR WEALTH.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY AT 60 P. C.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain explained the Government's decision not to impose levy on war wealth. He pointed out that as payment could be made in government securities a levy could not materially reduced the floating debt. He emphasised the fears of business circles with regard to the effect of a levy. He stated that the Excess Profits Duty would produce twice as much as a levy in the same period. He now proposed to maintain the Excess Profits Duty at sixty per cent. this year and to continue the duty or an equivalent for a longer period than would otherwise have been necessary.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a warm tribute to the manner in which the rich had borne the financial sacrifices He gave figures showing that in some cases only about five shillings in a pound was left to the recipients of large incomes after the taxes had been paid.

WHY THERE IS TO BE NO LEVY.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

In the course of his explanation in the House of Commons of the Government's decision not to impose a levy on war wealth Mr. Chamberlain said that no other country had attempted financial efforts to be compared with Britain's or in which the well-to-do had been so heavily taxed. Illustrating the financial recovery of Britain Mr. Chamberlain referred to the rise of the dollar exchange. He stated that we were in a position to buy our half of our Anglo-French loan in America and to meet all the other market obligations of the Treasury in the United States to the end of 1920 with a satisfactory margin (cheers.) The debt of 100 million dollars to Argentine would be redeemed in a few days, the loan of 20 million yen in Japan would be paid off in a month, while provision had been made at home for reduction of the debt by 230 millions sterling this year and 300 millions next year without additional taxation.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

NOT BEING FAVOURABLY RECEIVED BY AGRICULTURISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The Agricultural Bill is not being altogether favourably received as a solution to the problem of stimulating wheat-growing in England, the agriculturists being of opinion that the Bill in the present form would not increase corn acreage.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

The exports for five months of 1920 totalled £521,114,000 as compared with £270,193,000 for the corresponding five months of last year.

The imports valued £863,201,000 as compared with £594,094,000.

The re-exports of the foreign and colonial merchandise totalled £115,767,000 an increase of £72,296,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA

SERIOUSLY ILL.

We regret to learn that Sir Shapurji Broacha is lying seriously ill at his residence at Khetwadi, Bombay. Sir Shapurji has not for a long time past, been in good health, and about a couple of months ago he went to Mahableswar and subsequently to Poona for change of air. His health however showed no improvement and as it continued to grow worse, he was brought back to Bombay last week, and as stated above has been lying seriously ill at his residence. He was in a very critical condition of health on Tuesday but there was a change for the better the next day. The improvement was maintained yesterday.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCIL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Tuesday, the 15th June, 1920. The rates will be announced in due course.

A Negapatam correspondent wires that the strike of the Railway workshopmen continues. Anglo-Indians and monthly-paid servants are alone working.

U. S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SENATOR LODGE DENOUNCES FOREIGN POLICY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S "NON-AMERICAN THEORY OF GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

Chicago.—At the opening of the Republican National Convention at the Coliseum to-day, Senator Lodge, temporary chairman, defended the Senate's opposition to the Peace Treaty as a patriotic duty. He declared that President Wilson and the autocracy he represented must be excluded from any future control because he stood for a non-American theory of Government. The people must now make the vital choice between President Wilson's plan and the independence and safety of the United States.

He promised that the Republicans would cope with the profiteering evil.

He urged that firm steps should be taken to end the "disgraceful record" of the United States during the last seven years with regard to Mexico. It was the primary duty of the United States to deal with Mexico under the Monroe Doctrine but nothing was done and yet the United States was asked to take the mandate for Armenia.

He charged the Decomrats with the responsibility for the present perilous conditions and finally declared that if the Republicans failed to grapple with them effectively, the "Russian descent into barbarism would begin to draw near."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE

THEIR SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

"The Times" forecasts that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd, will shortly institute cargo services from the Atlantic ports via the Mediterranean to India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements between the Atlantic ports and South Africa and between the Pacific ports and the Far East and Calcutta. The company is also considering the augmentation of passenger-ship services across the Pacific to the Far East.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

EXPORT TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

Buenos Aires.—The export of wheat has been temporarily prohibited pending the passage of the stringent bill imposing super tax on the exported wheat and flour.

COUNTY CRICKET.

PARSI CRICKETER SCORES CENTURY FOR SOMERSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1.45 p.m. June 10.

Middlesex beat Hants by nine wickets. Middlesex made 445 in the first innings of which total Hendren claimed 183 not out.

Surrey beat Sussex by nine wickets. Surrey in the first innings made 479 Hobbs' share being 110 and Ducat's 203.

Somerset beat Warwick by ten wickets running up 379 in their first innings M. P. Bajana scoring 106.

Yorks beat Notts by ten wickets. York scored 324 in the first innings Rhodes compiling 167 not out.

Lancs beat Leicestershire by nine wickets.

COURT HOUSE IN LISMORE COUNTY BURNT.

WITH PETROL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The Court House in Lismore County, Waterford, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, has been burned down. Petrol and high eplosives were used.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

ON CHARGE OF HOMICIDE.

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The District Magistrate of Meerut has committed for trial at the High Court Criminal sessions, Richard Leo Walker, Trumpeter, who is charged under section 304, I. P. C. with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It is alleged the accused and three other soldiers went to the jungle for a shooting excursion, in the course of which one Bairagi Faker was killed.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

FIRST SIGN OF BREAD CRISIS IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The riots in the Italian towns against the increase in the price of bread are regarded as the first manifestation of the bread crisis which is threatening Europe.

RAINS IN BOMBAY.

WEATHER PROPHET'S MISS-CALCULATION.

People were told by wise weather prophets, who abound at this time of the year, that the rainy season would commence late this year. In spite of these gloomy forebodings, Bombay had had a smart shower of nearly an inch of rain on Tuesday evening, after an exceptionally hot afternoon, and it was hoped then that it would continue to rain for some days at least. But these hopes were not realized, and the shower stopped as abruptly as it had begun. After an interval of a day or so on Wednesday night Bombay had again some rain, and yesterday morning all the signs of a steady monsoon were apparent. But the rains are as erratic as ever, and after an almost dry afternoon there were plentiful showers in the evening, and since then it has continued to rain almost without cessation. Fortunately, there was no storm in Bombay and not many trees have fallen so far. Except on the maidans where a little water has accumulated, and on the Kennedy Seaface where the furiously driven waves send tons of water inside the wall and thus form a sort of lake, there has been no flooding in the city.

UPROOTED TREE DISLOCATES TRAM TRAFFIC.

Near the Indo-British Institution, on the Hornby Road, the falling of a bitg tree sometime in the afternoon caused a lot of dislocation to the traffic, and the tram lines having been blocked for a time tram traffic had to be diverted to another line, and this caused some inconvenience to the people. Except for this small thing there was nothing unusual.

"STORM MAY CROSS COAST-NEAR DWARKA."

The Port Officer, Bombay has received the following message dated June 10, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Storm of great intensity now about 80 miles west of Veraval moving slowly north. May cross coast near Dwarka between midnight and sunrise"

STORM MODERATE

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay from the Meteorological Department, Simla::—

"Storm moderate intensity closer Kathiawar cost crossing inland to-night stormy winds and rough seas likely till to-morrow morning hoist distant warning number two."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 10.

The path of the storm in the Arabian Sea has curved and it is now nearing Kathiawar coast which it wil cross to-night near Veraval. It is probably severe and will break up inland to-morrow. Western disturbance has given few falls in North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir. There has also been nearly general rain in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bihar and Central India. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of Rajputana, Gujrat, Cenral Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy two inches, Akyab, Cherrapunji one and half, Dhubri, Mymensingh and Bogra one and a half, Jalpaiguri four, Darbhanga one, Parachinar three quarters, Udaipur one quarter, Veraval three quarters, Neemuch a half, Bombay two, Ratnagiri, Calicut three, Marmagoa, Cochin one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Gujerat.

MONSOON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 9.

In Northwest India the monsoon is likely to be weak at any rate in the earlier part of the season. For the rainfall of the peninsular, northeast India and Burma the indications are not sufficiently definite to justify a forecast.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

ONE FLOOR FOR BENGAL COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation two important matters were considered, namely, the question of letting out the Town Hall to Government for the purposes of accommodating the new Bengal Legislative Council and the question of taking over the tramway service in Calcutta. With regard to the Town Hall opinion was divided. Some desired that only the first floor should be let out and the ground floor be reserved for the purpose of holding public meetings, while others desired that whole Town Hall should be let out to Government on a rent of Rs. 3,500 a month. After considerable discussion it was resolved to place at the disposal of Government only the upper floor of the Town Hall. Regarding taking over of the tramway service the question was referred to a committee of the Corporation for the consideration and collecting of materials on the subject.

EAST AFRICA.

SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by the Associated Press, stated that the situation in East Africa was still extremely grave. Most of the entire body of the European settlers were determined on a threefold policy:—(1) that the Indians should not be admitted to the franchise, (2) that Indians should not be allowed to hold land in large upland districts, (3) that there should be complete segregation of races in all townships.

The position of the Government of India, laid down by H. E. the Viceroy in his speech in the Legislative Council on January 30, 1920, was that the status of the British Indian subjects in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be, in no way, inferior to that of any other of his Majesty's subjects. Lord Milner, when challenged with this statement of the Government of India, refused to endorse it. Sir Edward Northey, Governor of East Africa, is now on his way back from England, and he will meet Sir Benjamin Robertson representing the Government of India when the latter returns from South Africa. "If the Government of India," said Mr. Andrews, "remains firm to the pledge given by H. E. the Viceroy on January 30th, then all will be well." This would involve the rights of franchise and the holding of property by Indians on equal terms with Europeans.

INDIANS AND FRANCHISE.

With regard to franchise Mr. Andrews regarded the Cape Colony regulations as a most satisfactory model. Franchise for every civilised man, which was Cecil Rhodes' principle practised both in Cape Colony and Rhodesia, had done more to reduce race friction than any other single cause.

Mr. Andrews pointed out that the carrying out of the Viceroy's declaration would involve certain restriction on Indian emigration to East Africa and Uganda. Englishmen were not allowed to land unless they could either give a guarantee that they came to fill definite vacant posts ensuring decent livelihood or else had capital in their pocket to start on their own account. Just as the Englishmen were thus restricted, in a similar manner the Indian emigration would have to be restricted in future. Indians would either land in East Africa to fill up definite vacant posts, or else they would be required to show a sufficient capital to start business on their own account. Such a restriction of immigration was necessary to protect Africans themselves from being undersold by pauper Indian emigrants. It would also avoid the lowering of Indian social status. Thirdly, it would prevent sweated labour and insanitary conditions. The Indian public should be prepared to accept equality with Europeans in restrictions on immigration on the one clear understanding that the equality of status with regard to trade, land property, and franchise should be fully granted.

ELECTIONS AND THE KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is generally being asked that in view of the acute situation that has arisen in respect of the Khilafat what should be our attitude in connection with the elections to the reformed Councils, the Assembly and the Council of State.

We cannot foresee events that may take place in the near future and cannot now, in anticipation of a certain contingency, abstain from participation in the election to the bodies which will only assemble in January next. I have consulted several leaders of different provinces in this matter and we have come to the following conclusion.

In countries where legislative bodies have been in existence for a long time, candidates always make their attitude on the burning question of the day the principal plank in their electioneering campaign, and all parties in India are now following the same method. The Khilafat question is the one topic which occupies and will continue to occupy for some time the mind of Mussalmans to the exclusion of almost all other questions. The electors are therefore sure to exercise their franchise in favour of candidates who have rendered the greatest service to Islam in a matter that vitally affects its very existence as an important world power and universal brotherhood. The candidates should give an undertaking to their electorates that if the Turkish treaty is not substantially modified in deference to the wishes of the Indian Mussalmans, they will as a protest, refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown and sit as members in the Councils so that it may be demonstrated to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when he opens the new Councils what the nation feels in regard to the Turkish treaty. I and my numerous friends and co-workers will support the candidature of those who have given and are prepared to give their best to the cause of the Khilafat in preference to those who are disposed to equivocate in this matter of national life and death.

Several Hindu leaders who have been heartily co-operating with Mussalmans in all their efforts in this matter have approved of this line of action and are prepared to adopt it themselves in connection with the forthcoming elections as they are convinced that a proper solution of the Khilafat question is of supreme national importance to India.—Yours, etc.,

YAKUB HASAN,
of Madras.

Khilafat Committee Office,
Bombay, June 9.

LATEST CABLES.

MESOPOTAMIAN AND N. W. PERSIAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Major Ormesby Gore, Mr. Churchill stated that the approximate strength of Mesopotamian and North-west Persian Force was 13,000 British and 66,000 Indian troops and the weekly cost was 475,000 sterling, none of which was borne by the Governments of Mesopotamia, Persia and India.

GENERAL DYER.

DIRECTED TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

In reply to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that the Commander-in-Chief in India had informed General Dyer that he accepted the conclusions of the Hunter Commission with regard to the occurrences at Amritsar and had directed him to resign his command of the Brigade.

Replying to Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Montagu said he did not think that General Dyer was supplied with legal assistance at the inquiry.

Mr. Bellairs asked:—Does the India Office accept that as a fair trial of this distinguished General?

Mr. Montagu replied that there was no question of trial. The Commander-in-Chief had perfect right to dispense with the services of any officer.

Mr. Bellairs declared that it was not in accord with the rules of any military court that General Dyer had no legal assistance and was unable to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Montagu agreed that the Hunter Commission was not a military court and could not be regarded as a substitute for one.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

CONSECRATED FOR PUBLIC USE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

After being used for six years for war purposes the Crystal Palace was reconsecrated to public use this morning when the King and Queen opened the Imperial War Museum housed in the Palace. In the course of a speech His Majesty urged that none should forget that Britain owed her success in the war under God not to armed forces alone, but to the labours and sacrifices of soldiers and civilians, men and women alike. It was a democratic victory, the work of the natino in arms organised as never before for a great national struggle.

PREMIER ON DUTY OF CHURCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

Speaking at a meeting of the Union of Welsh Independents at Pwllheli, Mr. Lloyd George, discussing the duty of Christian Churches in connection with the reforms, said that their special task was to create an atmosphere in which reform should be possible and in which the perpetuation of evil should be impossible. He declared that great confusion and conflict of purpose were paralysing goodwill in every land. The German elections showed that the distracted people was split into hopeless contending factions without any clear purpose and with no ascendant voice or note. So far we had avoided that catastrophe in Britain, but it was spreading throughout the world and Churches alone could save the people from disasters which would ensue if anarchy of will and aim continued to spread.

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that Britain would not take the mandate for Armenia.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

Mr. Long announced that the Thetis, Intrepid, Ifhigenia and Vindictive clockships sunk at Ostend and Zeebrugge in the war, had been presented to Belgium as a free gift.

The grand total of the gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during the two months of April and May 1920 amounted to Rs. 507 lakhs as compared with 274 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 330 lakhs, export duties Rs. 89 lakhs, excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 64 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 11 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 13 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans has been reduced from seven per cent. to six per cent.

RASAI & LAPO IN SIND.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Shah, and Seraj Ghulam Mahomed, all influential Zamindars. But the road repairs have been transferred to the Taluka Local Boards except those along canal banks maintained by the Public Works Department. These road repairs so transferred have often proved insufficient and it has frequently occurred that they have had to be supplemented just before the visits of the inspecting officers on tour by free labour requisitions by the Mukhtiarkars from the neighbouring Zamindars. These requisitions have tended to increase with the increase of carriages and tongas and the introduction of motor cars. But they have been made by the Mukhtiarkars who have hitherto been responsible for the state of the roads as Vice-Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards and not on requisition of the touring officers according to Mr. Moysey, Collector and Mr. Shillidy, the Assistant Commissioner. Motor cars have been used in the last few years by several touring officers and by at least two pleaders and zamindars. Permission has also been granted recently for the establishment of a public motor service between Kambar and Larkana. The use of motors and the benefits to be derived from them for the public service have been mentioned by Mr. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police. But their general introduction has been restricted by the absence of regular roads in the Province. The clearing of canals and watercourses, where private, has usually been done by the proprietary Zamindars, but the remainder have been maintained as breaches and bunds repaired by the Public Works Department. No complaints have been made, until quite recently, about the exaction of free labour by the Revenue or other Departments, while the duty of supplying labour on payment in emergencies has been expressly laid upon the Zamindars by section 58 of the Bombay Irrigation Act. Similar duties for the benefit of the public have been recognised in respect of the Forest and Police Departments under section 78 of the Forest Act and under sections 42 to 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Legislature.

WHAT RASAI MEANS.

5. The system of 'rasai' existing at present includes supplies to the sub-ordinate establishments of the taluka. These are the peons, tapedars, supervising tapedars, touring clerks and mukhtiarkars in the Revenue Department; the abdars and canals assistants corresponding to tapedars and supervising tapedars for the special perennial irrigation of the Jamrao Canal, in addition to the peons, daroghas, touring clerks, sub-divisional officers and other subordinates for the ordinary inundation irrigation on other canals in the Public Works Department; the guards, sub-rangers and range forest officers in the Forest Department; and the constables, thanedars, sub-inspectors and inspectors in the Police Department. All these subordinate officials, including private persons in police investigations, are habitually provided with free supplies when on tour according to the testimony of a great number of Zamindars, though payment has sometimes been made by Mukhtiarkars, Sub-Divisional Officers of the Public Works Department, Inspectors of Police, and the higher officials of other Departments. It is significant that Sub-Inspector Chandumal gained a special reputation for honesty because he regularly paid for every meal according to Mr. Kirkpatrick, District Superintendent of Police. It has also been stated that free supplies have been provided for these subordinate establishments out of the 'rasai' funds even when at head-quarters and support has been lent to the statement by some of the entries in the accounts of the 'rasai' fund of the Dadu taluka. The account of the bania or 'modi' Jethomal contains numerous entries of supplies to 'kotars' or official servants of the tapedars and come also for the servants of the 'Diwan Sahib' presumably the Taluka Head Munshi or Mukhtiarkar. The account of the liquor seller Tharumal contains entries of liquor supplied to the Head Munshi and to the Mukhtiarkar and the other accounts also contain entries of supplies to the 'Diwan Sahib' and to the Mukhtiarkar. The account of buggies, camels and carts also contain entries of transport for officials of the taluka. The burden of these funds has also, as already mentioned, ultimately to be borne by the Zamindars.

REDUCTION IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

6. But this enquiry is directed mainly into the 'rasai' provided for the touring establishments of the district officers and for the district officers themselves, namely, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors in the Revenue Department, the Assistant and Executive Engineers in the Public Works Departments, the Divisional Forest Officers in the Forest Department and the District Superintendents of Police in the Police Department. The establishments taken on tour have been reduced in recent years but still average from 20 to 40 persons, including camelmen, private servants, peons, clerks and munshis. It has been stated by these officers generally that further reduction would not be practicable with regard to the work of their Departments. A substantial supply of stores and records and also of furniture and tents has to be taken with them. Camping grounds are generally selected near the larger villages where grain, ghee and spices can be obtained from bania shops but this is not always possible, especially in the case of officers of the Forest and Police Departments. Eggs, fowls, milk, mutton, fodder and fuel can generally only be procured even near the larger villages through the local Zamindars. Cots and a few jars for their establishments and grass shelters for their kitchens and staples are all the furniture required locally and these are borrowed and returned. Camels engaged for the season have been the usual means of transport. Carts obtained locally have sometimes been employed but could not always be procured. They could not, moreover, be used effectively on broken, dusty or sandy roads without extensive supplemental repairs. They and motor cars require hard 'kalar' roads such as those found in the 'lar' or south of Sind. The Assistant and Deputy Collectors make on an average 5 or 6 camps in each taluka. The Collector rather fewer. The average march is 10 or 12 miles. Camping grounds have been reserved at some places but there is only a limited provision of bungalows except along the canals where they are required for the Assistant and Executive Engineers. It has been conceded that the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, though no other officers, could reduce the period of their tours by about a month without detriment to their work, that is, to 180 instead of 210 days. The Collectors' tours have already been reduced to 125 instead of 150 days. The touring seasons lasts from the end of October to the beginning of June but the conditions are different from the Deccan. No useful revenue work can be done during the last month owing to the intense heat of the summer in Sind.

NEEDS OF OFFICERS.

7. The needs of the touring officers themselves do not exceed Rs. 2 to 5 a day, while the requirements of their establishments official and unofficial vary from Rs. 10 to 25. They are met generally by the tapadars though nominally by selected Zamindars in the Revenue Department, by the daroghas in the Public Works Department, by the range forest officers in the Forest Department and by thanedars and sub-inspectors in the Police Department. But it has been repeated by one witness after another that the establishments pay nothing and that the officers are the only people who habitually pay and that even the bills presented to them do not always represent the full amounts or rates of the supplies taken in their names, as the bills are usually prepared in consultation with the butlers who are anxious to minimize their own extravagant demands made in the names of their masters. The officers are frequently charged nothing for milk, fuel or fodder owing to the custom of the landholders not to make such things the subject of sale or owing to their still having in some places no practicable markets. It is also said that the money actually paid is frequently retained by or returned to their butlers, but this can hardly be done in those cases in which the butlers proceed on the march overnight and the bills are settled personally on the morning of departure by the officers. It is probable that the money is then retained by the tapadars or other local officials responsible for paying the village banias and the Zamindars. This has been suspected by Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal, when Mukhtiarkar, and might happen for example during the tours of the Judicial Commissioner. The establishments both official and unofficial seldom pay anything but on the contrary receive, according to a great number of witnesses, money presents to prevent their representing the arrangements as defective or otherwise raising prejudice against the local officials and Zamindars. A typical instance has been narrated by Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal, Superintendent of Land Records, which resulted in the dismissal of the butler that the bills presented in recent years represent more truly the actual amounts and rates of supplies and that the money presents which at one time included large sums reaching even Rs. 100 have been much reduced, though only recently another butler had to be dismissed for malpractices by Mr. Bolus, Collector of Larkana. It has on the other hand been found necessary to pay special allowances to servants on tour by Mr. Mackie, Collector of Nawabshah and a special arrangement was, to the knowledge of the Chairman, made with his butler by Mr. Lawrence Commissioner in Sind.

ALLOWANCES.

8. The establishments both official and unofficial are frequently paid daily allowances instead of grain, ghee and spices to enable them to avoid detection by procuring receipts for these kinds of supplies in their own names from the bania shops as stated by Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala, Deputy Collector. The account of the tapadar Jhavarmal contains numerous entries of daily allowances and 'tips' to servants and peons, including one of Rs. 100 to a butler, paid from the 'rasai' fund of the Dadu taluka. There are also numerous entries, both in his account and that of the modi Jethmal, of food and other supplies and in the account of the liquor seller Tharumal, of liquor for the munshis of touring officers. These amount to considerable sums and go a long way to explain the laments that "it is the 'rasai' of the munshis which has ruined the Zamindars" made by Sayed Nawaz Ali Shah, a large Zamindar of Digri in the Thar and Parkar district and that "the greatest trouble is from the subordinate officials" made by Sayed Haji Hashim Shah, an influential Zamindar of Sujawal in the Karachi district. These accounts contain also the entries of supplies of eggs, fowls, mutton, milk and fuel and other articles for the touring officers themselves but such supplies are paid for, as already mentioned, upon bills of which samples have been recorded of Mr. Nabi Baksh, Deputy Collector, Nara Valley and of the Collector and of the Sessions Judge of Larkana. Those payments have not, however, been brought to account possibly having been taken back, as already mentioned, by the butlers or retained by the receiving tapedars. The only entries of payments are receipts of the salaries of the tapedars and money payments from the Zamindars. It has been suggested that the bills do not represent the full amounts or rates of the supplies to the knowledge of the touring officers but there is in our opinion no substance in this insinuation. It is not easy for them to ascertain accurately what has been supplied in their names or the actual rates, when those responsible are interested in withholding the true information. Their own requirements too are small and the amounts involved petty. It is on the other hand easy to be misled by inaccurate information, as appears from the letter of Mr. Nabi Baksh in reply to remarks made in Council by the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri. The latter gentleman went so far as to assert before us that opposition to 'rasai' had even resulted in prosecutions and he quoted the case of the Crown vs. Gul Hasan. He was, however, shown to be mistaken in this view by the judgment of Mr. Pratt, the Judicial Commissioner. It has also been hinted that free supplies of wine are sometimes accepted by touring officers but there is in our opinion again no truth whatever in this insinuation. There is in the accounts an entry of Rs. 39 for 'foreign liquor' but there is no indication, that this liquor was not like other liquor supplied for the subordinate establishments rather than for the touring officers. The insinuation has been made by Messrs. Bhojsing and Lalchand Navalrai, Pleaders and repeated on no more reliable authority than idle rumour by Mr. Kishindas Jhamrai, a reduced 1st class Magistrate and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri. It is extremely improbable as pointed out by Mr. Bolus, Collector of Larkana and has no better basis apparently than the periodical replenishments on payment from regular wine merchants at the district head-quarters mentioned by Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal, Superintendent of Land Records. It is indeed inconceivable that wines should be otherwise procured for their guests by superior officers of the position of Collectors and the Commissioner in Sind.

RASAI FUND AND ITS RESULT.

9. The net result of these particular 'rasai' accounts would appear to be a debt of about Rs. 2,000 against the 'rasai' fund as stated by the tapedar Javharmal out of expenses amounting to Rs. 1,300 in 1916-17 and Rs. 2,500 in 1917-18. The debt had not been liquidated—and this was no doubt the reason that these incriminating papers had not already been destroyed but came into our hands—apparently because the crops had in the latter year been ruined by extensive floods from the Manchur Lake and it was not possible to raise the money from the Zamindars. The tapadar Javharmal stated that this 'rasai' related to all the camps in the Dadu taluka but it has been stated by a number of other witnesses that elsewhere the practice is different and that the expenses are borne by the local tapedars and recovered from the local Zamindars for camps away from the taluka head-quarters and that the 'rasai' funds, still secretly maintained and made up from the pay of all the tapedars and generally levied from the Zamindars, have to provide only for the expenses of camps at the taluka head-quarters. But the result is the same whatever the practice and the burden falls on the Zamindars. It has been stated by more of the tapedars examined that they recoup the money out of their 'lapo' but they make a separate levy in addition to 'lapo' according to most of the Zamindars. The cultivators, however, have to pay in the end according to Mr. Gurdasing Jotsing and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, as the customary 'deh kharch' is still levied from them for the purpose by the majority of the Zamindars. The burden is considerable. The daily requirements of Rs. 12 to 30 will readily swell under irresponsible extravagance to Rs. 100 or more, to which has to be added the expenses of pleaders, parties, witnesses and other persons in magisterial and miscellaneous enquiries before the touring officers. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that the annual expenses on 'rasai' might reach totals varying from Rs. 100 to 500 or even Rs. 1,000 for individual landholders as estimated by the various Zamindars from the different districts of Sind.

10. There are some entries in these 'rasai' accounts—the only accounts of a 'rasai' fund produced before us—which indicate that the complimentry decoration with garlands and the presentation of 'dhalis' or baskets of fruits and vegetables are paid for out of the 'rasai' funds when offered by the subordinate officials. Such 'dhalis' have been received by some touring officers but they should in our opinion be strictly prohibited in all Departments. This need not prevent the purchase of fruit or vegetables from local fund gardens or the receipt of customary offerings of sugar from Hindu panchayets or of friendly 'dhalis' from the larger Zamindars. It has been stated by Mr. Naraindas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector, that the presenters sometimes place brandy and whisky or golden ornaments or sovereigns or other valuable offerings in their 'dhalis.' But this is a misleading exaggeration. Articles of food in tins have sometimes had to be returned to Hindu zamindars by Mr. Shillidy, and a bottle of chutney was recently returned from a 'dhali' by Mr. Bolus, Collector of Larkana. A bottle of brandy had also to be returned from one 'dhali' and Rs. 10 paid for a bottle of champagne to the War Fund to avoid hurting the feelings of another gentleman by Mr. Mackie, Collector of Nawabshah. A silver tea set was returned to a petty zamindar by Mr. Dow, Assistant Collector and another was prepared but not presented by the nephew of a mischievous Zamindar for Mr. Timms, Executive Engineer. But neither liquor nor apparently any other objectionable presents have ever been heard of by Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. McCulloch, District Superintendent of Police or Mr. Martin, Collector of Karachi. The presentation of 'dhalis' is regarded as a privilege by the larger Zamindars, such as Mr. Madhandas Mangatram, Wadero Dil Murad Khan, Sardar Mahrab Khan and the Hon. Mr. Allahando Shah but it would in our opinion be better to forbid them even from Zamindars of the rank of Collectors' or Commissioner's Durbaris, though it would perhaps be unnecessary to prohibit the receipt of 'dumba' sheep from Baluchi Sardars permitted by the practice of the Commissioner in Sind.

TOURS OF OFFICERS OF REVENUE DEPT.

11. The evidence relates mainly to the tours of the district officers of the Revenue Department. But it remains true with some modifications for the tours of the district officers of the Public Works, Forest and Police Departments. The tapedars of the Revenue Department are replaced by the abdars or daroghas of the Public Works, the range forest officers of the Forest, and the thanedars and sub-inspectors of the Police Departments. But the establishments though possibly less exacting and less numerous pay nothing. Payment is only made by the officers. The ultimate burden falls on the cultivators, cattle-owners or 'maldars' and the Zamindars under the various Departments. The tours of the revenue officers extend everywhere during the touring season from October to June. The tours of the engineers are usually restricted to irrigation works, the forest officers to forests and the police officers to police stations. But the engineers are required to tour also in the inundation season from June to September and police officers have to go wherever serious offences summon them and at whatever time of the year. There are therefore difficulties in the way of imposing uniformity of plans for supplies upon all the various Departments. The same remarks hold good for the tours of the provincial officers who are not restricted to particular districts but tour over the whole Province. They include the Educational Inspector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Superintending Engineers, the Judicial Commissioner and the Commissioner in Sind. Their establishments are sometimes larger numbering so many as 80 persons for the last named officer and their expenses are proportionately higher. But they visit generally only the more important towns and make greater use of local transport and travel also by railways and by official steamers on the Indus. It has been stated by Sir Charles Mules that exactions were specially heavy in the past during the tours of the Commissioner in Sind and single camps have been said to have cost Rs. 500 to 1,000 by Mr. Chainrai Bulchand, Assistant Manager of Encumbered Estates and by Jagatsing Ailmal, Superintendent of Land Records. But the expenditure on local transport has been much exaggerated by Mr. Kundansing K. Lahori, Zamindar and Deputy Collector according to Mr. Shillidy the Assistant Commissioner and Mr. Nabi Baksh, Deputy Collector and Native Assistant Commissioner, has detailed the special efforts made to prevent depredations by Messrs. Barrow, Lucas and Lawrence when Commissioners in Sind.

THE REMEDY.

12. We have been at pains so far to set forth the facts. This has been comparatively easy. They have for long been known and exhibit a system that cannot be too strongly condemned. They have been established by a great number of witnesses official and unofficial from all grades and from all districts of the Province. We now come to the much more difficult problem of proposing the remedy. It has been shown that subordinate establishments have inherited demoralizing traditions from the past, from which all efforts hitherto have failed to wean them and that the only persons who really pay for their supplies are the superior touring officers. This has been repeated over and over again by officials and by Zamindars. It has nevertheless been suggested that this failure to detach subordinate establishments from their past traditions has been due to general lack of earnestness on the part of the superior touring officers. But it seems to us that those who have made this suggestion have themselves failed to realize either the strngth of the past traditions or the strenuous efforts made from time to time to overcome them. There has been no general lack of earnestness in the sense of lack of desire to stop rasai though a feeling of hopelessness, not in our opinion justfied, has not been uncommon of finding effective means to overcome the past traditions Nor is it true that there is any lack of sympathy on the part of engineering officers. They are on the contrary particularly interested in the landholders under the irrigation settlement as explained by Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Commissioner. It was no doubt lack of experience of the Province which drew the remark against them from Mr. Rothfeld, acting Collector. We recommend therefore a continuation and determined development of the efforts made in the past and more effective participation in future of all superior touring officers in stamping out the old and establishing new traditions. We recognise that these efforts must be reinforced by special measures for the spread of education and the growth of a higher standard of morality not only among the subordinate establishments, but also among the general public including the Zamindars of the Province. This has been the view of a number of witnesses including Mr. Kanwalsing Pohumal and the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri, Zamindars. Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala, Deputy Collector, Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Hesketh, Educational Inspector and was insisted on by Mr. Giles when Commissioner in Sind.

NO SPECIAL RULES REQUIRED.

13. We do not believe that any special rules will have any substantial effect on the subordinate establishments of the talukas. They can only be checked by close supervision and condign punishment when discovered in fault by the superior officers of the district. An incident in Garhi Yasin taluka referred to by Mr. Murlidhar, Pleader, was thus dealt with personally by Mr. Kirkpatrick, District Superintendent of Police. There was another case mentioned by Mr. Murlidhar pending against Sub-Inspector of Police of Rohri as stated by Mr. Rothfeld, Collector of Sukkur. We recognise that the subordinate establishments taken on tour by district officers have been reduced in recent years, but recommend that further reductions should be made whereever practicable. We think they ought to be provided with cots, as well as jars for water, at all events for the cold weather as shown by Mr. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police. If these cannot be conveniently carried as part of the camp equipment, they ought to be provided as part of the local dead-stock for the use of the establishments of touring officers. Clerks should, like other members of the establishment, always take tents. They are sometimes so provided according to Messrs. Hey and Baskerville, Assistant Collectors, Mr. Mackie, Collector and Mr. Hesketh, Educational Inspector. Stable and kitchen tents should also be taken, if special shelter is deemed necessary. This would avoid requisitions for cots, jars, materials for erecting temporary booths or sheds and the use of private houses. We believe that camps are usually pitched near the larger villages, but this should be laid down as the rule and care should be taken not to try criminal cases with their concourse of parties, police, pleaders and witnesses near the smaller villages. We recommend in particular committal enquiries being held by Resident Magistrates and cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code being tried at the offender's taluka headquarters and in general a further relief of revenue officers by an extension of the system of trials before Resident Magistrates. Camping grounds should be maintained at these larger villages, but steps should be taken as soon as practicable to provide bungalows. Arrangements should be made at such places with selected village banias for the supply of grain, ghee and spices at reasonable rates to touring establishments and their position should be recognised like that of the police modis at police posts and police-stations mentioned by Messrs. Curry, Hayter and Ommanney, District Superintendents of Police. 'Seri' or free grants of land should wherever possible be made to small landholders to the extent of Rs. 50 or 100 assessment on condition that they maintain the camping grounds and supply eggs, fowls, milk, mutton, vegetables, fodder and fuel to touring officers. This has been suggested by Mr. Hayter, Distric Superintendent of Police, and recommended for trial by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Zamindar and by Messrs. Rothfeld, Bolus, Moysey and Mackie, Collectors. There might be difficulties as suggested in relation to the patels of the desert parts of Thar and Parkar by Mr. Vaghji Dhamani, Zamindar and as expected in the Upper Sind Frontier by Mr. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Martin, Collector. We doubt the practicability of the employment of independent or even subsidized contractors for the scattered and limited requirements of touring officers, but they have been recommended by a number of witnesses and might be tried in likely localities. We do not recommend the continuance of the business by selected landholders from among the larger Zamindars. The impracticability of the former plan has been pointed out by Mr. Bhawandas Fatehchand, Mukhtiarkar and Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala, Deputy Collector and the objections to the latter have been explained by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and have been strongly expressed by a number of the other larger Zamindars. We do not consider it practicable to relieve the tapadars, daroghas, range forest officers and thanedars of their duty to give intimation of the requirements of touring officers in their respective departments. But they should have nothing further to do with the provision of supplies. The responsibility should be laid upon the selected banias and seridars or independent or subsidized contractors according to the arrangements made to suit the environment. It will not be always possible to follow the same uniform plan. Special arrangements will have to be made for special places and special occasions. Assistant Collectors will be required to visit remote spots, Engineers to repair breaches in bunds and Superintendents of Police to investigate serious offences far from large villages. It will be necessary on such special occasion to have recourse as heretofore to the local landholders, but the transaction should then if possible be effected through their kamdars to mitigate the embarassment from having to receive payment usually felt by the larger Zamindars. Plans well adapted for the ordinary plains will again require modification for the Kohistan or hilly tracts of the Karachi district, for the deserts of Thar and Parkar and for the borders of the Upper Sind Frontier. We believe the tours generally are not unduly prolonged, but we recommend for consideration the proposal made by a number of officers for the reduction by one, or where their duties permit, even two months, of the tours of Assistant and Deputy Collectors. We recognise at the same time the essential need for regular tours as laid down in the past and as emphasized by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and by the demands for relief from the harassments of subordinate officials and for more direct business relations with superior touring officers made by Sardar Kaisar Khan and Mir Jan Mahomed Khan Talpur and several others of the larger Zamindars of the Province. We believe the salaries of servants and peons will require substantial supplementing on tour before they will be persuaded to serve willingly without hope of free supplies. This has been recognized as regards servants by some officers. It should be recognized by all. It will have to be recognized also as regards peons and as regards clerical establishments and will probably require liberal revision of their travelling allowances. It will have to be remembered in making the revision that the standard of living is higher than in the Deccan as pointed out by Mr. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind. It will be necessary to insist on a stricter discipline being maintained not only over the servants and peons, but also over the clerical establishments by the touring officers as recommended by Mr. Abdul Satar, Inspector of Police. It will be well, therefore, to make the revised travelling allowances to depend upon the behaviour of the establishments on tour as judged by the touring officers. It will be only right at the same time to radically revise the travelling allowances of the touring officers having regard to the special expenses of service, supply and transport falling on them in Sind. We recommend that 'dhalis' or presentations of fruit and vegetables be absolutely prohibited from all subordinate officials in all departments and even from Zamindars of the rank of Collectors' and Commissioners' Durbaris and that 'dumba' sheep should only be received from Baluchi Sardars as permitted by the practice of the Commissioner in Sind. We recommend that all the orders issued on these various matters be made widely known both among officials and the general public and that co-opreation be invited personally by touring officers from all the larger Zamindars.

14. We are confident that considerable improvement will result from these measures if determined and persistent efforts are made to render them effective by all superior touring officers and we recommend a special report after three years' experience by the Commissioner in Sind. But we recognize that these efforts must be reinforced by special measures for the spread of education and the development of a higher standard of public morality not only among the subordinate officials, but also among the general public including the Zamindars of the Province of Sind.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD AT METTUPALAYAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 10.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd arrived at Mettupalayam this morning and were met by Major K. O. Goldie, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras. On the way to Ootacamund Sir George and Lady Lloyd will halt at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor to be examined and inoculated by the Director.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE

END IN SIGHT.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 9.

After a month and eighteen days, the end of the N.-W. Railway strike is now in sight. It is stated that a definite settlement has been arrived at between the Railway authorities and strike leaders and the men will be going back to work to-morrow morning. By four o'clock on Thursday afternoon all men who were on strike in Lahore are reported to resume work and the men at other stations will follow suit. It is also stated that practically all the conditions of the strikers have more or less been accepted by the Railway authorities.

LAHORE, June 10.

As anticipated, the N.-W. Railway strike came to an end to-day after a month and eighteen days. All the men of the various departments of the N.-W. Railway, who were on strike in Lahore, returned to work this morning. It is also expected that the men on strike at other stations will resume work immediately.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

A communiqué is issued contradicting the statement made in an Associated Press telegram from Lahore under date 9th to the effect practically all the conditions of the strikers had been more or less accepted by the Railway authorities. It is stated that the men are returning to work on the precise conditions laid down in the Agent's notification dated 26th May, subject to a slight modification of para 1 of those terms. Measures have already been taken by the Agent, North-West Railway to publish the terms of the settlement in full in English and vernacular.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI'

IN THE DIVISION COURT, NO 43.

529-20—Metha D & L, Rustomji Perozshaw Metha v. D Merwan and Co. a firm and ors, Unawalla P & P, Ardeshir H. D. & Co., N C Dalal, Daphtary F & D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

643-20—Patell and Ez. Bomonji Khurshedji Gazdar v Ratansey Devkram.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

3170-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vallabhdas Laxmidas a firm v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, Part Heard, 7-6-20.

3347-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Lalloobhai Amichand a firm, Mans H M and Co.

94-20—Dharamsi and Co., Premcorebai widow v Motilal Dayabhai and anr, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

2898-19—Motichand and D, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Rustomji and G.

3660-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Ramchandra Mansaram a firm v Krishnaji Keshav Naik and ors, S A Tyabji.

80-20—Motichand and D, Jivraj Anandji v Mirzamal Navetia a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

391-20—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatav v Nakhubhai Kalubhai and anr, Amarchand and M, Dikshit M and Co.

405-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Gambhirchand Maheshri v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

379-20—Dharamsey and Co, Devkorebai and anr v Haridas Narandas, Merwanji K and Co.

200-20—Dharamsi and Co., The Asiatic Machinery Stores and Co a firm, v The Calcutta Engineering Co., Craigie B and C.

719-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Pandit Manokya Sharma Vidyaram, In Person.

798-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs. Babu Rajan and Co a firm.

81-20—Mulla and M, Raschand Vijaychand a firm v Haji Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim Ard H D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2310-19—M R Chothia, Narotamdas Mangaldas v F Madhavlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G, Part Heard, 17-2-20.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 53,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

682-19—Jehangir G & B, Hurgowandas Vithaldas v. Manibai widow, Little & Co., Part heard.

416-9—Merwanji K and Co, Morarji Virji and ors v Abdullabhai Gulamhussein Allana, Edgelow G W and Co.

427-19—Merwanji K and Co, Morarji Virji and ors v Nassarbhai Abdullabhai Lalji, Edgelow G W and Co.

455-19—Merwanji K and Co, Morarji Virji and ors v G Sereizi, Edgelow G W and Co.

457-19—Merwanji K and Co, Morarji Virji and ors v P A Ore, Edgelow G W and Co.

644-19—Edg G W & Co., Currimbhoy & Coy. a firm v. Verchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

3663-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Kassam Derji v Mahomed Hoosein Yoosufalli and anr, Raghavaya N and Co.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Goodarzee Meherban v Khodabux Goodarzee Meherban Mulla and Mulla.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankelchand Maganlal v. Maganlal Dalabhai Desai, Daphtary F and D.

1190-17—Khunderao L and M, Bai Samrabai widow v Ebrahim Saleji, Khandwalla and Co.

412-18—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Radhkissen Atmaram a firm, Madhowji K and Co.

845-18—N C Dalal, Jiwanlal Umarsey and Co a firm v Manishanker Kashiram Dave, Mulla and M.

219-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs. Hurgowandas Chhaganlal a firm v Kinariwella Bros and Co, Purshotam and Club.

"THE TRAGEDY OF PEACE."

BETRAYAL OF MOSLEMS.

INDIA CANNOT BE PARTY TO IT.

A very successful and well attended meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. George Lansbury in the Kingsway Hall on April 22, says the "Muslim Outlook," at which the Indian Khilafat Delegation very eloquently and convincingly put the Indian Muslim case regarding the Khilafat. There were other Indian and English sympathisers of Islam who spoke in support of the demands of the Mussulmans of India. The speeches were throughout vociferously cheered and the audience was visibly impressed. Towards the close of the proceedings the meeting passed a resolution demanding full consideration for United Indian sentiment and Muslim religious demands in the Turkish settlement. The resolution and some of the speeches delivered were published in the "Muslim Outlook" last week. This week we publish some of the rest of the speeches.

MRS. DESPARD.

Mr. Lansbury and Friends,—

I must begin by saying how very glad I am to find myself upon this platform this evening. I am glad as a British woman, because it is a question not for men only, it is a question for women, this question of what is to bring to us peace, to hear about the (I may say) passionate interest that the women of India are taking in this question. I am glad to have an opportunity of giving expression to my deepest sympathy with my Indian brothers and sisters and also that the crisis, which seems at the present moment so threatening, may be passed through safely for us all. This is an hour of crisis. There are moments at times when my heart almost ceases, when it seems to me that we are being plunged into the gulf of a tragedy the awfulness of which few of us can imagine or recognise in the very least. The unhappy part of it is that it is the tragedy not of war but of peace. Rather, because I do not think I should use that noble word in such a connection altogether, rather the semblance of peace which is in reality behind it.

Just about eighteen months ago on the 11th November, that memorable day of 1918, we were laughing and singing and rejoicing and weeping. We had our hearts quite full of enthusiasm, we thought now that the end of the terrible tragedy had come, we should be able to begin the great work of reconstruction for all the nations of the world, and we had a right to think that too, because, as we must not forget, the Armistice was signed on certain conditions. The Germans put down their arms because they were asked to accept certain principles. What were those principles? The first principle was that of which we have heard this evening in the exceedingly impressive speeches, and through which the feelings of our Muslim fellow-citizens have been brought before us. The first is self-determination, the right of every nation to its own traditions, own religion, characteristics, education, own language—everything that makes it a nation. Bit by bit we have been disillusioned. We have found that this has not been the way that our men in authority have taken. It is greatly our own fault here here in Great Britain. It is through the apathy of the workers, all those who had really and truly begun to understand what progress really means, and that without international solidarity we shall never have the real peace. It is purely our fault that things are as they are. It is through our fault that the great three are up there at San Remo wrangling, I hear, at the present moment, unable to come to any settlement about that which has been done (not about a single cruelty that was done by that cruel blockade and the breaking of every principle), as we are speaking this evening for and with our Indian fellow-citizens, and their very moderate, very temporate resolution which is before us. What is it they are asking for in that resolution? What we are all asking for, that the religious and national feeling of these great myriads of people shall be respected; that in the settlement that is being come to, no outrage shall be done to them.

METHODS, NOT RELIGIONS.

Colonel Wedgwood spoke about scrapping all religions. It is not the religions I want to scrap, it is the methods of the religionists. When we came to think of it religion is the very deepest thing in the lives of most of us. It is racial to begin with. We have insulted the religion which we love or profess to love and which we associate with the very earliest memories of our childhood we carry with us these days.

One of the discoveries of the modern age made by learned men, one of the truths that they have brought back is that, as a fact, all the great religions of the world come from the same source. That if we look back to the origins of these religions we shall find the same great truths and also the same immortal teachings. If I had time I could give you instance after instance, quotations from sacred writings, saying much the same as quotations from the writings that are sacred to us. When I look back upon the great history of the Muslim faith, when I think of the civilisations that started then, the state of Arabia, the state of the East, of the corruption that existed, and then how an order was developed, how a great civilisation was born, how a splendid art was developed, I say we ought to have every respect for those who follow that religion, and in endeavouring to outrage that religion we in this country and all the other countries are taking upon ourselves a great and terrible responsibility. And, therefore, it is I hope, although we have gone wrong in other matters, that in this we shall do the right thing. It is not only from the political point of view I speak, but even from a larger point of view. I have a deeper thought, a higher hope. My hope is the coming of the different nations together. My hope is for a mutual understanding through which alone we will be able to achieve a lasting peace, and the East and the West must come together. It is a very strange thing that we should be talking about the East and the religion of the East. We seem to think our religion was founded in the West. It was not. Our religion that has proved a civilising standard for the West, it came from the East. It is the East that has been the parent of the great religions, and I have a profound belief that East and West must come together in a closer union than they ever have approached yet, and that may be the secret of our strange entry into India. It may be that we shall have higher and better men ruling our destinies here, and then Great Britain may come together with India and all that India means, and that that may mean the salvation of the world. And, therefore, I am always glad of an opportunity to stand upon such a platform as this, and, therefore, it is I keenly and deeply desire that our nations shall in this particular issue see clearly and act readily, and I am perfectly convinced that that will be for the benefit of us all.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Lansbury, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

It gives me very great pleasure to support this resolution, which it appears to me states in very simple terms the most elementary duty which the British people owe to the Indian people in regard to the settlement of the peace treaty with Turkey. The only criticism that I have to make of Mr. Mohamed Ali and his colleagues is that they appear to me to be a great deal too modest in the statement of their claims. I do not know why Mr. Mohamed Ali should come here and say that the Muslims of India do not want to dictate the foreign policy of the Empire. I say that in this matter of the settlement of the Peace Treaty with Turkey, the Muslims of India at least have a greater claim to dictate the policy of the Empire than anyother section of the people, and not only the Muslims of India, but the whole of the people of India. Their interest in regard to the preservation or the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is much greater than any interest to which the British people can lay claim in that particular quarter of the world. That is the first point. Secondly, we are under such infinite obligations to the Indian people for all they have done for us, for all we owe to them, that it is a matter almost of treachery and betrayal to think that we shall not give them the first voice in settling a business of this kind which affects them so closely. The obligations which we owe to the Indian people are not merely concerned with what they did in the late war, great as that may have been. They go back over the whole period of the last 150 years during which the British Empire has been built up by the wealth which we have drawn from India, and which has played the greater part, the greatest part of all, in enabling these great self-governing dominions of which we are so proud to grow up under the aegis of a great imperial power for the protection of which they have contributed nothing through all that time.

Lord Hardinge said during the first few months of the war that India was bled white for the aid of the Empire. That bleeding process did not begin with the first few months of the war, but it has been going on for 150 years. During the whole period from the very first moment when we went to India we have been bleeding the people of India, that it was an absolute miracle that when the war came there should have been anything left to bleed at all. What did they do in the war? They not only fought, they not only fought for the freedom of little nations, but to win, to enable England to win and preserve her own freedom which was at stake. They came to the aid of the British Empire and its Allies at almost every critical stage in the war. All that must be such stale news to you that it is not necessary for me to go into any detail. They played the greater part in the conquest of Palestine and Mesopotamia, and they played that part under the most solemn pledges that were made to them from the very beginning, that the Khilafat was not to be disintegrated and that the sacred places of the Islamic faith, the Island of Arabia, were going to be preserved to Islam. After all that surely it is not too much to say that when the war has come to an end, when we have used the youth and manhood of their country, when we have allowed them to spill their blood, to spend their treasure, when we have bled them white, in Lord Hardinge's words, it is not too much to say that they shuld be allowed the first voice in setting the terms of peace with Turkey. And I say that so far from Mr. Mohamed Ali and his colleagues having to come here and plead before audiences of this kind, to have to come here to plead for the cause of Islam, for the preservation of their faith, for respect being shown to their religious obligations, they ought to be at San Remo playing the chief part in advising Mr. Lloyd George.

I only want to say two things in conclusion, and the first is this. India, as you know, has been reaping a most abundant harvest from the victory gained in the war. First of all when the war came to an end, the war which she had fought to preserve Great Britain's freedom, she got the Rowlatt Act; then after the Rowlatt Act the Indian people got all the horrors of martial law in the Punjab. They got General

(Continued on page 10.)

WHO IS KHALIF?

EMIR ABDULLAH'S SOPHISTRIES EXPOSED.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

As if the situation in India was not grave and disquieting enough already, the "Times" has indulged in a fresh gratuitous attempt to exasperate the Mussulmans and further complicate the situation by trying to open the question of the Khilafat. Under the heading "The Arabs and the Caliphate" it gives in its issue of April 20 the greatest prominence it can to an account of the interview which its own correspondent appears to have had with Emir Abdulla, son of Sherif Hussain, when he visited Cairo. It, of course, considers "it necessary to say once more that the Western Allies cannot meddle with the question of the future head of Islam." Whether the "Times" can do so for them is a different matter. Nor does it omit to draw the attention of its readers editorially to the fact that "he (Emil Abdullah) urges that the Caliph should belong to Mahomet's tribe, the Koreish, and he is in favour of an Arabian Caliphate." In glaring headlines it announces "Sultan' Claims (regarding the Khilafat) Denied." Looking to the past record of the paper, how it has opened some of its most mischievous campaigns in the most innocent manner possible, we can clearly see a subtle attempt to interfere with the question of the Khilafat which cannot fail to arouse the greatest indignation throughout India, especially as, from its experience in the past, the public has learnt to associate it with the Foreign Office in all matters connected with the foreign policy of the British Empire. While condemning this highly dangerous manifestation of utter levity and irresponsibility on the part of the "Times", we can only hope that this exhibition represents its own leanings and has no deeper sinister significance, for in one of their interviews with the Executive of the Labour Party the Indian Khilafat Delegation was innocently asked if in view of the position to which the Sultan was reduced by the Allied action, the Mussulmans would not choose a new Khalifa, as if they could visit the sins of the Allies on the head of their poor distracted Khalifa!

SPECIOUS AND UNTENABLE.

As to the position which Emir Abdullah takes regarding the lawfulness of the present Khalifa and his "four conditions qualifying for the Caliphate," nothing could be more specious and untenable. His statements regarding the matter are in flagrant contradiction of historical facts and traditions of the Prophet. Any book of history can show that nothing could be farther from fact than Emir Abdullah's assertion that the Turks wrested the Khilafat from the descendant of the Prophet "by the power of the sword." We have had occasion to show how the last of the Abbaside Khalifs willingly, and not as result of any way, for he never fought against the Turks, resigned his title to the Khilafat in favour of Sultan Selim. Equally unfounded is the Emir's statement that no Sultan, "until after Abdul Hamid had been for some time on the throne," was referred to as Khalifa in prayers in any of the mosques. Not only were the Sultans of Turkey recognised as Khalifas by all the Mussulmans of India, but even the British recognised them as such, as a reference to the correspondence between Tippu Sultan and the East India Company in 1798, and the letter addressed by the Sultan of Turkey to the Indian Mussulmans published by the British at the time of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, would convincingly prove. Even the Emir's own ancestors willingly recognised them as lawful Khalifas, and it is a historical fact that on the elevation of Sultan Selim to the Khilafat the then Sherif of Mecca himself, out of his own free will, went and offered to him the keys of Mecca and Medina. Even Sherif Husain, Emir Abdullah's father, did not question the Sultan's Khilafat, and it would be a travesty of truth to attribute it to the Turkish yoke. In Emir Abdullah's opinion "the Arab world, which was the more numerous section of the Muslim community," would never consent to recognise the Sultan as the Khalifa. May we remind the Emir that his knowledge of statistics regarding the Mussulmans of the world is in sore need of immediate revision and that, in spite of the importance that he evidently attaches to his race, the Mussulmans of India, China, Central Asia, Aantolia, Nigeria, etc., do not form a minority, even if the Musulmans of North Africa be included amongst the Arabs. Nor do, fortunately, all the Arabs share the views of Emir Abdullah, as the attitude of Ibu Rashid and others amply shows. We wonder what he thinks of the view of our Egyptian co-religionists who brought the ignominious attempts of their present ruler to create a schism in Islam to a miserable end, or of the attitude of our Tripolitan and Algerian co-religionists who have openly declared their adherence to the Sultan as the Khalifa.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENTS.

But the Emir is very amusing when he declares the descent from Koreish, possession of the Holy Places, and holding of the Abwab-el-Haramein (that is, Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places) essential for any valid claim to the Khilafat. As to the reactionary doctrine of "descent from Koreish" which treats the Khilafat as a hereditary office and creates an oligarchy of blood, we had already published a very learned article from Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi which conclusively proves by quotations from authoritative works on the Tradition of the Prophet and the Quran that it is against the very essence of Islam which opposes any distinction of blood or wealth in a most determined manner. And nothing, not even the Cross that has been conferred on Emir Abdullah by General Allenby, can persuade the Mussulmans to subscribe to that doctrine. As to the second requirement, the possession of the Holy Places does not qualify a person to be a Khalifa, but the recognition of a person as Khalifa entitles him to the possession of the Holy Places. Emir Abdullah therefore reverses the order of things. The same holds in the case of the Abwale-el-Haramein. It is not the holding of the Abwab-el-Haramein that makes a man Khalifa, or we might have to elect today the British Prime Minister, if not some British general, as Khalifa, but his recognition as a Khalifa which entitles a person to the possession of Abwab-el-Haramein. All these qualifications are not conditions precedent for a Khalifa. They are necessary adjuncts that must belong to a person when he is raised to the dignity of Khilafat. As to the tradition about Koreish Khilafat even when there are two Koreishites alive, the Emir is seriously mistaken about its meaning.

ET TE!

There is one thing, however, which must have given not a few very uneasy and anxious moments to the "Times" and that apostle of "Vaticanising" the-Sultan-Movement, Mr. Asquith. Emir Abdullah also declares temporal power as a necessary adjunct of the Khilafat. He is mistaken when he considers its condition precedent. But that is beside the point. The significant fact is that even the son of the British protege entirely supports the Indian demand that their Khalifa-Sultan shall not be deprived of his temporal power, and the British states men would do well to take note of it.

The Cairo correspondent of the London "Times wires to his paper as follows under date April 28:—

Yesterday I had the following highly interesting conversation with the Emir Abdullah, brother of the Emir Feisal:—

Talking of the future of the Hedjaz and the rest of the Arab countries, he pointed out that the signal for the revolt against the Turkish and the first reac bid for independence was made by the Hedjaz, which thanks to the support given by the British Government; succeeded in wresting the Holy Places of Islam from the Turkish yoke, and in giving the necessary impetu to the population of Jezirat-el-Arab—that is, Syria and Mesopotamia, and the Arabian peninsula—in their claim for independence

As result, the Hedjas should really be looked to by the peoples in question as their head.

To-day, however, unfortunately there was a tendency to disregard the Hedjaz, owing to its relative commercial and economic insignificance, and for each of the entities forming the Jeziratel Arab to want to stand by itself.

In his opinion, a detached condition was a mistake. The population of Syria was it is true, made up of elements professing different faiths, but the Moslem element is numerically predominant, and while the whole population might not accept it immediately, there was every prospect that it would eventually accept Arab domination.

Indeed, there was no reason why each entity should not be internally indepen. dent, and be left to work out its own particular form of Government, but for the purpose of mutual protection and because all have so much in common, socially, economically, and linguistically. there should from a confederation of Arab States, which might in time become the much dreamed of Arab Empire.

It was not true that his father the King of the Hedjaz sought to obtain for himself the direction of the confederation On the contrary, he was quite prepared that the various States should elect their own head. Wheher this head was in Bagdad, Damascus, the Nejd, or Macca did not matter much in his opinion. The important point was that these States should be linked together in a confederation.

THE FOUR QUALIFICATIONS.

This naturally led up to the subject of the Caliphate, which, the Emir said, was the crux of the whole situation. At present he considered that there was no Caliph. Four conditions qualifying for the Caliphate were that the holder should be of the family of the Koreish, should be in possession of the Holy Places; should hold the Abwab-ell Haramien—that is, Damascus and the routs from Mesopotamia to the Holy Place—and should have adequate temporas power to maintain his position.

Whether Turkey remained at Constantinople or not mattered little, for the Sultan to-day did not possess even one of the four necessary qualifications. The Calipnase had been held by him because it had been wrested from the descendants of the Prophet by the Turkey "the power of the sword." This was countrary to Moslem traditions, in fact it ran counter to the precepts of the Prophet The Emir recalled that there were two distinct elements amongs Mahomedan's followers the "Muhagrien, that is the members of his own tribe who accompanied him in his flight, and the Ansar, who are the inhabitants

(Continued on page 10.)

HUNTER REPORT

O'DWYER DESERVES CENSURE, NOT PRAISE.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S VIEW.

Sir D. E. Wacha, president, the Western India National Liberal Association has sent the following cable to the Indian Reforms Committee, London regarding the Hunter Committee's Reports:—

With regard to majority and minority reports of Hunter Committee and despatches of Government of India and Secretary of State for India thereon. Council, Western India National Liberal Association express appreciation of sound general principles enunciated in Cabinet's considered statements for further guidance. At the same time Council urge that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's and Government of India's responsibility for the deplorable happenings in the Punjab deserves stress and censure rather than the lavish praise bestowed on them in the Secretary of State's Despatch. Council hope that in ensuing debate in Parliament this aspect of the question will receive adequate attention. Council strongly support conclusions of Minority Report where it differs from Majority Report. In view of European Association's misleading cable, it is worthy of note that Rev. N. Machicol writing in Servant of India observes that the Times of India was surely right in affirming that the great majority of those in India, worthy to bear the name of Englishmen, abhorred in their hearts the whole squalid tale of panic and violence and incompetence that the Hunter Commission revealed. Please send this to press and Parliament.

STUDENTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a student intending to proceed to England. I was engaged in correspondence with Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Bombay, with regard to my passage and banking arrangements. I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly publish in the columns of your much esteemed daily, for the information of my fellow students and other intending travellers, the sorry experience I had with them.

On the 31st of January 1920, I wrote to them my first letter from Bombay inquiring about passage and banking arrangements. I heard nothing from them till the 9th of February on which date I sent them a reminder. In reply, they wrote to me on the 13th February: "We shall be glad if you will kindly send us a copy of your letter of the 31st January 1920, to enable us to trace the matter." I sent the copy immediately, and got from them a reply dated the 17th of February. In this they wrote to me that they had sent me under separate cover a copy of the "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," but instead of sending it, they sent me along with the letter, in the same envelop, the cover, under which perhaps the "Gazette" was meant to be sent. I returned the cover and wrote to them: "I am sending it back to you in order that you may be able to see who of your staff was responsible for the neglect." To this I received no reply although a copy of the O. T. G. was sent to me afterwards. In their letter of the 17th February, they also wrote to me: "The remaining portion of your letter is being dealt with by our Banking Department"; and for three months and over the Banking Department is dealing with it. I wrote to the Passage Department again on the 16th of May from Kolhapur: "I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know by what route you would advise me to proceed to England and send me copies of passport application forms. To this I received a reply of May 21st which had nothing to do with my letter. It was as follows: "With reference to your application for passage, we regret to inform you that it has not been possible to obtain accommodation in your favour and that all steamers are full up to the beginning of July. The P. and O. steamers sailing on the 12th, 19th and 26th June will not convey passengers from Bombay." Amazed at this strange conduct of the firm, I came down to Bombay to get the matter explained, and went to their office yesterday at about 3 p.m. with a friend of mine. In the Passage Department, there were two tables kept, and by the side of one of these was standing a young European official. I told him that I wanted to proceed to England early in August. He showed such ignorance of facts as to tell me that no steamers were fixed in August. When I told him that a steamer of the Lloyd Triestino Line was to sail on the 1st of August, and the "Loyalty" by about the 10th, he said: "Well, wait for ten minutes, and write your name on a piece of paper"; and walked away abruptly. When he came back, he asked me my name which I gave him whereupon he growled, "Didn't I ask you to write it?" "Well," said I, "there is no paper on the table, how can I write it?" "For God's sake get you to the other table" came the reply; and there was none to be seen near the table. Incensed at this treatment, we were about to walk out when he added "Do you want me to dance attendance upon you?" "Of course, by all means" I replied "you are my Agents and must attend to me." Whereupon he in an insolent tone exclaimed: "All right, walk out of my office direct." "Well, we don't care for you" was my natural reply; and we came out.

From this, your readers will have an idea of the treatment meted out to Indians by this firm. I do not think that any European would have been similarly treated. To intending travellers, I drop a friendly warning.—Yours etc.,

JAN ELPHINSTONIAN.

Elphinstone College Hostel,
Bombay, June 9.

DECOITIES IN KAIRA.

AGRICULTURISTS IN PERIL.

NEED FOR MORE POLICE VIGILANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following decoities took place in the district of Kaira during last two years:—

(1) Ajupara (Thasra); murder and robbery. (2) Danadara (Kapadvanj). The dacoits took away two pistols. (3) Chikhlod (Kapadvanj). A horseman was murdered, a sepoy was wounded two pistols were taken away and there was a plunder. (4) Shodhpar (Anand). A circle inspector, 1 ravania and 1 halaldar were murdered, 1 horse was killed and Rs. 2,000 were taken away by the robbers. (5) Dunjeval (Kapadvanj). A ravania was murdered and there was robbery. (6) Dedva (Anand). Several people were wounded. (7) Ardighora (Anand). The headman of the village was wounded. (8) Rayalpara (Anand). One man was murdered and one wounded. (9) Ojrala (Thasara). The ear of a woman was cut off and materials worth about three to four thousand rupees were taken away. (10) Vina (Anand). There was a dacoity on the station. (11) Degaum (Nadiad). (12) Nalnu Muvadu (Kapadvanj). (13) Porda (Falanel); here there was plunder and people were severely beaten. (14) Palia (Thasra). Shops of two Banias were looted. (15) Vanoti (Thasra). There was robbery. (16) Aranj (Anand). There were two murders and about Rs. 13,000 were taken away. (17) Kaparupar (Sadra Agency).

Besides these there were some other dacoities, of which much is not known. All these dacoities have remained undetected except the dacoity in Kaparupar of which some information has been obtained by the Agency police. The leader of all these dacoities is believed to be one Shanker who was transported for life, but has escaped from prison.

The Police Department have employed special police, but they have not been able to trace the leader or the men of his gang. The residents of the village where such robbery occurs, are naturally terror-stricken. But they have to suffer more. The task of looking after the police—which go out in a large party for investigations is much more difficult and the burden of feeding lies on them. This is just like pouring oil into the fire.

It is alleged by the police authorities that because the people do not help them the dacoits are no deected. But this is not true. Sometimes these village people ask for special police for their protection. The police authorities then arrange for a *thana*. It consists of one jamadar and four or six constables. The burden of the maintenance of the *thana* is laid at the door of the villagers.

In the abovementioned villages some are villages of Kapadvanj and Thasra districts where cotton crop is raised on a large scale. These villages are called suburbs of *Lotwala*. These villages have been taken on a long lease from Government for the cultivation of cotton by big landlords. If these villages be not safe, the farmers would not go and live there. And if they would not live there, the land would not be cultivated because agricultural labour would not be available. The landholders would thus have to abandon their land. For the last two years these landholders and the farmers have been too much harassed by these dacoits. They always remain in fear of these robbers and not knowing when they will attack them, they cannot keep any money with them. Not only this but they cannot live there with their wife and children. These landholders employ farmers as well as a large number of labourers. To pay them every-day they have to bring money from adjoining towns and thus are put to intolerable difficulties.

SHARE BAZAAR CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji's letter in your issue of to-day regarding share bazar contracts, will you permit me to enlighten him on one or two points? Though not a lawyer I am acquainted with the legal aspect of the question having of late taken great interest in share bazar transactions, I am therefore in a position to tell him what I know of the questions raised by him.

Regarding the validity of the contract whether signed by the certified broker or sub-broker the transaction is legal if a clear understanding was given at the time the business was done that delivery was to be taken or given. This holds good till the end of the settlement, it becomes wagering and gambling if at the end of the settlement it is decided that no delivery is to be given or take and only difference is to be paid. If bodla is made the transaction is still more illegal.—Yours, etc.,

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"THE TRAGEDY OF PEACE."

(Continued from page 9.)

Dyer at Amritsar and Colonel Johnson and all the other "unrighteous characters," as H. G. Wells very properly described them. If on top of that great betrayal which has already taken place of the trust and confidence the Indian people reposed in us during the war; if on top of that we are going to add the betrayal of the most solemn pledges that were made to them in regard to this question of Turkey, I want to emphasise what has already been said by Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Syud Hossain, and speaking with the authority I claim to have in this matter, knowing that we say nothing less than the truth, I want to warn you if that is done it will break the last link in the chain that has hitherto bound the Indian people to the British Empire. I want to warn you because I honestly believe that the connection between the Indian people and the British Empire is one which in the interests of both us and them it is most important, it is absolutely essential, to preserve. I am not speaking from the point of view of an imperialist or everything that is known by imperialism, but because I believe that in an honest, equal, self-respecting alliance between the people of India and the people of this country, between the workers of India and the workers of this country, because I believe that in that lies one of the most important steps to that ultimate federation of the people of the progress of the world, to which I am sure we all in this hall look forward as a great consummation of the world's happiness and progress.

The second thing which I want to be allowed to say in conclusion is this. Attempts have been made by the "Times" newspaper and in other quarters to describe our friends here to-night, who have come here not only representing the Muslims of India, but the whole of Indian in this matter; I forget what the "Times" said about them: the intention was to suggest that they are not proper representative of opinion in India I want to tell you here to-night that Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Nadvi were appointed as delegates to come to this country, by what I undertake to say was the most representative conference that has ever been held in India. I do not suppose that any body of people that has ever met in that country to consider any public question, has been one of such authority and of such a widely representative character as the Khilafat Conference which appointed these gentlemen to come to put before the whole of Europe the question of the Khilafat. It was a conference in which every kind of party was represented, moderate or extremist. It was a conference in which the Hindu leaders, the most important Hindu leaders, as well as the most important Muslim leaders, took part, and I can assure you that the Hindds of India are as solidly behind our friends here tonight as their own co-religionists the Mahomedans, because the Hindus recognise in this matter that such a betrayed of their co-religionists as a treaty with Turkey which did not respect their faith would involve, is as much a blow to them as it is a blow to the Mahomedans.

I can only say finally that if Mr. Lloyd George had the same claim to represent the opinion of England as our friends here have to represent the opinion of India, he would enjoy a position of much higher respect than he does.

MRS NAIDU.

Friends,—

It is not a speech that you are going to hear from me to-day, it is the message of the spirit of India, the warning of the spirit of India, that challenge of the spirit of India, the prophecy of the spirit of India, all these things focussed together in one statement, and that is the indivisible destiny of the Indian people in life or in death.

Mr. Mohamed Alf has spoken to you of a one invincible assent of the Indian people, their determination to die in defence of their national sentiments. But I am not ready to die, because I think it requires an infinitely higher courage to live. I refuse to let Europe think that we have only the courage of despair. We have the courage of the right and the just on our side, and we must prevail, even though that victory be measured in terms higher than Imperialistic Europe can realise or appreciate. For our victory—for we refuse to think of anything less than victory—might indeed mean death of a kind to us, but it shall also mean a legacy of stainless pride left to the unborn generations in whose defence we, an indidivisible people, lay our challenge to the peace of Europe that does not understand.

I am not a Muslim, I am the descendant of centuries upon centuries of pure Brahminican blood. Brahmins are supposed by European historians to be the hereditary enemies of the Muslims. For once the deductions of historians are wrong. For once history has proved miraculous in joining together what civilisations and religions might be supposed to divide for ever. For we to-day, Hindus and Muslims, after centuries upon centuries of conflict, hatred, division, enmities, are at last reconciled in an invincible harmony and unity, welded together in the flame of a common national name, aspiring together to the stars in one flame of national patriotism and aspiration and hope.

Though we are asking to-day that the religious sentiment of the Muslims be respected in the decision about the Turkish Empire, it is not the demand of a slave people for concessions or of people asking reward and recompense for mere commercial alliances. We do not ask for rewards for our magnanimity towards you in your time of crisis, we do not ask for recompense because we stayed our hands when you lay in peril of annihilation. No, we ask but that thing which is our human birthright: justice; only justice, refusing with the haughtiness of a brave people to accept anything but justice, or what might in your definitions be termed generous reward. What right have you or any people on this earth to determine the fate of any race because it has lost against you in the mere incidents of battle results? What is it that you want to destroy? You want to destroy that which stands to-day as the only living symbol of that democracy towards which you are now striving. For remember that what you dream to-day was not merely dreamt but fulfilled fourteen hundred years ago, when a lonely dreamer of the desert, communing with the stars first realised the brotherhood of man, the right of every individual to freedom and equality. That camel-driver in the desert was the only true begetter of human democracy such as you are blindly groping towards in modern times.

HONOUR OF DEMOCRATIC ISLAM.

You talk of destroying the Turkish Empire. I do not care for mere words; Turkish or European or Egyptian, I care for the honour of democratic Islam; I care for the honour of that great religion that has added dynamic power to human progress. I care for that all-conquering faith that marched into barbarous Europe bearing the light of learning to human progress I care for that all-conquering faith that marched into barbarous Europe bearing the light of learning to human civilisations (omitted through applause). . . the . . . of achievement, as one. . . said speaking of the march of this lovely civilisation, were that it went on civilising from Persia's Shrines to Catholic Spain, from (applause) . . . and thence it came in a caravan of victory across the . . . valley, and coming to conquer stayed to succour and love the children of my India, the homeland of my name. Live and let live. Keep your Empire if you can. Let the Turkish Empire settle its own destiny. Who are you to say that this unit of the Ottoman Empire shall be isolated and that part of the Ottoman Empire shall be devastated? Let the Muslims settle their own quarrels! Leave them to live or die! Leave them to dispose their Khalifa from Constantinople. If he be unworthy to be a successor of the great Prophet, let them say this man is not worthy! We shall go back to the time when our Khalifas were indeed chosen by the democratic vote of a whole people. Let them say we shall depose this king and put that beggar from the street upon the throne of the Khilafat, because he is the true symbol of the great king! Is it for a Christian nation to dictate as to whom should be the symbol of the Islam of the Muslims of the world? Is it for a Welshman from his little Celtic parish to say who shall or who shall not be it My friend and comrade of many ytars, Mr. Hossain, has told you with that authority that is born of sincere conviction that the day you set your seal and sign upon an agreement that destroys the integrity of the Ottoman Empire you have set the sign and seal of your own disintegration, for we shall indeed prove that our deed is not less than our word. Having said that our connection with Britain depends upon this critical supreme issue, we shall stand pledged to fulfil our word.

Friends, you do not know what intensity of religious feeling can mean. When the Armistice was signed, when the representatives of the Viceroy in India held a great reception to receive the congratulations of Indians upon that great occasion, in one Muslim city—praise be to the courage of the women of that city—they wrote and said: "It is an outrage upon our religious feeling that we Muslim women should be asked to go and take part in the rejoicings of the Allies that have outraged the feelings of Turkey." Although lowly women women behind the veil, who did not know politics, who have never measured themselves against any commercial or worldly standards, they had only that divine quality of humanity, loyalty to an ideal; and for the sake of their ideal they risked official favour and the future of their sons and husbands. Shall the men of India be less than their sisters?

WHAT INDIAN WOMEN SHALL DO.

In speaking, to-day I speak in many capacities; as myself, as a Hindu, as an Indian, but, most of all, believe me, and not for the first time in my life, as the voice of the Muslim women of India. And the Muslim women of India say that we who have borne sons through our own agony have the right to determine how our sons shall live or die. Better death chivalrous and noble and loyalty to the great world of Islam than live bearing the ban of traitor, coward, fool; and that is what the men of India will be, Hindus and Muslims alike, if they fail to fulfil the pledge they have made in the hour of their supreme emotion. If they draw back, we, the women, will not draw back. We shall know how to die, partly in loyalty to an ideal, partly in shame for the lost manhood of our sons. But I have no fear. India, new India, India remembering the glory of the past, India eager to hand down glory to the future—India will stand true to the pledge she has made to herself and the world. Let the Allies at San Remo play their chess upon the political chess-board of the world. There is something greater than the political chess-boards; there is something bigger than human bonds to be moved by the autocracy of a three-fold treacherous people. (I do not stop to pick and choose language politely to-night). It would be treachery, indeed three-fold treachery to the world. India will not be a party to that treachery. Let San Remo be, if it choose, the beacon-fire, the bonfire of the peace of the world; but we shall keep alive the torch of our own faith, our own patriotism, and when the bonfires have died down and the world is in ashes we shall rekindle the world by our truth, our courage, and our devotion.—Muslim Outlook.

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WHO IS KHALIF?

(Continued from page 9.)

Medina who had first been converted to his flag and fought for him.

After his death Ansar claimed to be entitled to choose a Caliph because they had gained it by right of the "power of the sword's but the general decision of the people was that the sword did not confer this right, but that the succession should remain with the Kereish and accordingly Abu Baker, who was of that family and the father of Mahomet's wife, became the first Caliph or "successor."

That, furthermore the Caliph must be a member of the Koreish was confirmed by the existence of a Hadith (authoritative traditional interpretation of the law) of Mahomet to the effect that "the Caliphate must remain in the Koriah family as long as there are two members still living." The Emir's opinin therefore was that it was for the Moslems to select as Caliph that member of the Kereish who in addition had at least the qualifications of possessing the Holy Places (Mecca and Medina) and adequate temporal power.

THE SULTAN'S CLAIMS.

When reminded of the recent visit to England of the Indian Caliphate deputation, details of which he said he had read in "The Times," Emir Abdullah considered that in insisting on the retention of the Caliphate by the Sultan of Turkey they should have insisted that Great Britain should return to him his temporal power, which was only one of the essential qualification by virtue of which he had previously asserted his claim to be considered Caliph. They might, if they liked, still look upon the Sultan of Turkey as Caliph, but he pointed out that it was not until after Abdul Hamid had been for some time on the Throne that the prayers offered in any of the mosques referred to him as Caliph.

In his opinion the Arab world, which was the more numerous section of the Moslem community, would never consent, especially now, when he had lost his temporal power and the possession of the Holy Places and of the Abwab.lel Harmein, to recognize the Sultan of Turkey, even if he remained at Constantinople as Caliph. The reason why the competence of the Sultan to hold the Caliphate was not questioned before in this public manner was purely and simply that those who now protested had been under the Turkish yoke and dared not raise their voices. To-day the situation was completely changed, and the people concerned no longer laboured under the disability, and now asked that the question should be decided according to the principles laid down from the earliest days of the Moslems or according to the words of the Prophet.

The Emir, it should be pointed out, is the second son of the King of the Hedjaz whose eastern Army led the victorious campaign of the Arabs against Turkey. He is about 40 years of age, of medium height and easy carriage, a passing presence, and a trimmed brown beard.

He was educated at Constantinople, where he and his father were kept virtually as prisoners until the Constitution was declared and his father became Emir of Mecca in 1908. Abdullah sat as Deputy for Mecca in the Ottoman Parliament, and has been generally recognized as a man of keen intellect wide culture, and high intelligence. He certainly impresses one as a man of consider able ability. His qualifications in this respect have marked him from the outset to be his father's right hand man, for which reason his views certainly merit consideration.

Throughout the interview, which I have endeavoured to reproduce in his own words, the Emir spoke with calm dignity, moderation and conviction, and the fact upon which he seemed to desire to lay stres was that in talking of an Arab confederation and of the Caliphate his aims were wholly altruistic in that what he wanted to see was a united Arab nation under an Arabian Caliph, who would be elected in accordance with traditions, but he realized that the possession of temporal power was probably in these days the most important of the four conditions.

"NOT A TREATY BUT PARTITION."

TURKISH DESPAIR.

Turkish comments continue to regard the Treaty as insupportable, and demand drastic modifications wrote the Constantinople correspondent of "the Morning Post" in mail week. The leading Government paper, however, counsels the people against armed resistance, and disavows the idea of Turkey seeking armed support from the Bolsheviks, who are now in liaison with the Nationalists in Asia Minor. It says it would regard such a course as disastrous for the country.

Another Liberal paper says: "It is not a Treaty, but partition. The conditions are altogether extraordinary, and equivalent to saying 'commit suicide.' This is the first time in history that any Treaty was so heavy or any nation so utterly destroyed. It is quite clear that the intention of the Powers is to suppress Turkey completely."

All say that the Treaty both takes away national independence and throttles economic development for the benefit of Greece. One line taken here is that the Treaty is a European attempt to deprive the Moslems at the fountain head of any possible future.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

AN UNJUST ORDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A great stir has been created among the Medical Students by the Government order, General Department 3064, approving of the suggestions of the Dean of the Grant Medical College, to restrict the admission of students in the first and the second years, and to disqualify students, failing three times in any one of the examinations, for further education at the College. The reason given for these proposals is that the college is overcrowded. But are these the right remedies for preventing overcrowding? We wish, the Government, before passing the order had paused to think if the ultimate effect of their order would not be to make education more difficult and prohibitive. This complaint about overcrowding is not at all new. The question, we believe, was once raised even in the local Legislative Council, and the Government also in their turn, have given an assurance, that they are making arrangements to turn the B. J. Medical School of Poona, into a full-fledged Medical College. The early creation of a second Medical College for this Presidency is then a remedy in the right direction.

Now the Dean proposes to admit only 150 students in the Preliminary Scientific Class. In view of the overcrowding, this is no doubt reasonable and inevitable as a temporary measure. But he further proceeds, and says that he should be authorized "to select only 100 of the best candidates from outside College for training in the second year in this College." It is a matter for surprise why in spite of the overcrowding in the Medical College, the Arts Colleges were allowed last year, to start Preliminary Scientific Classes. Now as a result, about 150 students have passed this year their Preliminary Scientific examination from other Colleges than the Medical College. Out of these, according to the Dean, only 100 will be admitted. Where are the rest to go? The Dean has suggested that "the rest should be detailed to carry on their training in other Medical Centres." As has been already pointed out by you in your comment on this order, there is only one Medical College viz., the Grant Medical College itself, in this Presidency. One who is acquainted with the financial conditions of the students, will easily understand how impossible it is for the average student to afford the expenses of going outside the Presidency for Medical training. Medical study is already very costly and it is up to the Government to see that at least the existing financial difficulty of the students is not aggravated. The best and immediate remedy under the present circumstances, therefore, seems to be, to forthwith abolish the Preliminary Scientific Classes in the Arts Colleges and to admit only a limited number of students into the Grant Medical College for their first year training. But having allowed about 150 students to complete their first year training from other Colleges, it is highly unjust now, to admit only 100 of them to the second and turn the rest away.

The third proposal is perhaps more harsh. It lays down that "a student failing three times shall be disqualified for further education at this College." Taking the extreme case a student who fails three times in the final M.B.B.S. examination, is disqualified according to this proposal. What happens. A student who has spent at least about 6½ years in Medical study is suddenly left in the world without any status. Without a degree he is nowhere. What is he to do? Is he to revert and begin afresh some other line at that late stage in his educational career; and yet it would be too true if the proposal is acted upon.

We moreover, understand that these proposals, since approved of by Government are to come into force immediately, this term, and that not only the admissions will take place according to the above suggestions, but as we are informed, even a list of about 75 unfortunate students, who have failed three times, has been already prepared, and that they will be suddenly made to discontinue their education at that college. It is impossible to find any justification for this almost indecent haste, in putting the proposals into action. Moreover, it is equally surprising to see the University not even formally consulted in the matter. It has indeed, come down upon the student world as a thunderbolt.

We have stated the facts in detail to show to all concerned the iniquity and harshness of the proposals. We request Lieut. Col Carter and also the Government to reconsider the matter in view of the above difficulties which only students can feel.

From the announcement appearing elsewhere in this paper, it will be seen that a meeting of all local University students will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Federation, on Sunday the 13th instant, to consider the Government Order, approving of these proposals. The meeting will put down its views most humbly but emphatically in a resolution, which will be sent to the authorities concerned; it is also proposed to elect a few representatives at that meeting, who will interview the Vice. Chancellor for representing the case to him, and will try their utmost in getting the case reconsidered.—Yours etc.,

J. M. RANE,
Hon. Secretary,
B. P. Students' Federation
Bombay Branch.

June 10.

ZARZINA-

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INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

PUBLIC APATHY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Imperial Indian citizenship Association, over a month ago, had promised to convene a meeting of the Bombay public, in order to put before them the present position of Indians in the British East Africa Protectorate giving the details of their grievances and ultimately deciding what course should be followed and what action should be taken by the public of this country to help and better their cause but it is to be regretted that the said body, which takes pride in saying that it takes a very keen interest to safeguard and protect the interests of overseas Indians, has done nothing to awake from its sound sleep.

Subsequently the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasool Alidina Visram, M. B. E. came to this country and informed the daily press of the present position and he purposely stated that public spirit in this country should be roused in order to get their assistance to better B. E. A. Indians' cause: thereafter we read in the Press a cablegram sent by Reuter to the effect that Lord Milner was not sympethetic to the E. A. Deputation that waited upon him.

Sir Benjamin Robertson the Indian Government's representative, who was to visit B. E. A., on his return to India from South Africa, to hold informal discussion with the authorities in B. E. A., in the absence of the Governor of the Protectorate, although, has not gone to B. E. A. upto now but Lord Milner would have, it is presumed, decided the B. E. A. Indians' fate in consultation with Sir Edward Northy who would have been advised by some anti-Asiatic body of the type of Grogan Cobb & Co. The Milner discussion, it is believed, would have been over as the "East African Chronicle" informs that his Excellency the Governor was to sail from London at the end of April but according to the latest news he has not done so and it is believed that he would have waited longer for the final decision of Indian Policy, and it is further hoped that, it adds, he would arrive in B. E. A. in June.

Mr. A. M. Jeewanji, the President of the B. E. A. Indian Deputation had also stated in London, nearly a month ago to the correspondent of the "Hindu" informing him as to the failure of his mission adding that had the position of affairs been as it then was he would not have taken the mission onwards; he further stated to the correspondent that this matter should be vigourously moved by the public in India and should be supported by the Government of India so as to open the ears of the Home Government through that Channel.

Every East African leader who has come to this country has stated forcibly and emphatically that B. E. A. Indian position is serious; was it not the duty of the public bodies of Bombay and other cities of India to hear them, to take active steps in the matter etc.? But fate is against B. E. A. Indians and there is nobody in this country to help their cause.

Many persons now know their position and it is for the leaders to wake up and move this subject diligently. Still we have time to do this work as till now the ultimate decision has not been out, and once it is out, the case is doomed. Hence make hay while the sun shines is the maxim to be followed by one and all in this country.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

Broach June 6.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 10th June, 1920 was 29.736 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 70 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 70 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comform given.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MACHINES.

The census taking is a mighty job. Crowds are required to collect information and crowds to do the tabulating. At the last census in 1911, no less than two million persons were employed on the task and expenses amounted to more than 20 lakhs of rupees. But, now, machines have been evolved by means of which the census taking will be done with much less expense and with much more despatch. "So early as 1890 machines were brought into use for the United States census of that year, whereby a saving was effected of nine-tenths of the time taken to carry out the work by hand and two-thirds of the cost" says "Chambers Journal." But, 'profiteers having secured control of these valuable machines', says the "Scientific American," 'the Director of the Census employed experts to invest electrical machinery for the work.' Since then various machines have been devised, and it is said quite a wonderful lot is being used in the present census-taking in the U. S. A. The working of the inventions is thus described in "Chamber's Journal":—

The particulars, as received on the census forms, are transferred to cards, the sex, age, race, and other items being correctly indicated by punching holes in certain spaces. This work must, of course, be controlled by hand, but the actual punching is done by machines, an army of clerks being able to deal with four million cards a day. The punched cards are fed automatically to the tabulating-machines, each of which is capable of recording and enumerating 24,000 cards an hour. A blunt needle passes through the punched holes and makes electrical contact in a cup of mercury, thus closing the circuit and operating the recording mechanism. These machines add up and print the totals for the various towns, counties, and states, and each card is passed through six times to tabulate the different particulars. In addition to the tabulating-machines, which stop when an insufficiently punched card is encountered, there are others which sort the cards into any number of groups up to twelve, according to the facts indicated by the punched holes. Each of these machines is capable of sorting cards at the rate of 320 a minute and rejects those showing impossible combinations.

"Servis Recorder".

The "Servis Recorder' is a small invention devised for the purpose of, indicating at the end of each day the time spent, in running and standing, by tram-cars, motor buses and motor lorries. It is said that this apparatus will show up a lazy driver most effectively. 'The principle upon which the instrument works is very simple' says a Mail Magazine, which proceeds':—

A clock forms, of course, an essential feature, as in all time-recording devices. Its function is to revolve a paper disc which is marked similarly to the face of a twenty-four-hour clock, but with each hour divided into intervals of ten minutes. The only other part is a pendulum, of which the swing is conned within small limits by a rubber buffer. Near the fulcrum of the pendulum is a brass stylus with a sapphire point which bears lightly upon the revolving paper disc. The disc is blue in colour and is coated with a film of wax. When the vehicle is running the movement of the pendulum causes the stylus to cut away the wax and expose the blue surface of the paper in a broad line; but should the vehicle be standing still, the stylus merely makes a think line as the disc is turned by the clock. A new paper disc is put on every day, the old ones being kept as a record. The mechanism is contained in an aluminium case with a hinged lid, which has a rubber joint to keep out dust and moisture, and with a padlock to prevent unauthorised interference. As the recorder measures only 6½ inches by 5 3/4 inches, a place is easily found for it on any vehicle; any spot will do where it can be secured b ytwo bolts provided for this purpose. It will be noted that there is no pen to be filled with special ink the only attention required being the changing of the paper discs and the winding of the clock.

A Substitute for Bricks.

According to a Stockholm paper, a Gothenburg engineer, has invented a new building material, called cylvinseldist, which is much cheaper than and in some respects superior to brick. "The cost of a wall built out of the new material is a quarter that of a brick wall. It is easy to saw or chisel, and has great bearing capacity and twice the heat isolation efficiency of wood."

Noiseless Typewriter.

A Canadian, named W. P. Kidder, has perfected a Noiseless Typewriter. The machine is 'almost silent, only a faint clicking noise being audible.' It is free from the nerve-racking clatter of the ordinary typewriter.

New Waterproofs
It is an admitted fact that the New Waterproof Overcoats which K.C. Marrott, 189-91 Hornby Road Bombay
Sells at Rs 10 to Rs 15 each
Cannot be had elsewhere in India even at Rs 15 to Rs 20 each
Monsoons are fast approaching — everybody are buying our Overcoats — everybody perfectly satisfied — What about you?
New Overcoats — Smart and Stylish —
at Rs 10 to Rs 15 each

For ECZEMA, BAD LEG & RINGWORM.

ZAM-BUK is the most highly concentrated herbal balm known. It is a super-ointment, possessing unparalleled Healing, Soothing and Antiseptic action over all Wounds and Sores. So well-balanced and comprehensive is Zam-Buk that it is able to drive disease absolutely out of the flesh; cleanse unhealthy tissues, and stimulate the growth of new healthy skin. **Zam-Buk contains no animal fat;** every ingredient has a definite medicinal value. That is why Zam-Buk is most economical and always reliable.

Zam-Buk

ECZEMA.—"For a long time I suffered from very obstinate eczema," writes Mr. S. D. Parekh, of 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. "After being treated in vain by several doctors, I began to use patent ointments. These did no good; some even increased the inflammation and terrible itching. A friend told me to try Zam-Buk, and thanks to its marvellous curative power the inflammation subsided, the irritation ceased, and the eczema absolutely went away.

ULCERS.—"In my opinion, Zam-Buk cannot be too highly esteemed," writes Mr. Kyaw, Zaw & co, Babu Hakak Lane, Ballygunge P.O., Calcutta. "The way in which it completely cured bad ulcers on my face and back, from which I had suffered for 18 months, was simply marvellous. In fact, Zam-Buk is good for practically every form of skin complaint. Its quick-healing, soothing, and antiseptic properties are unrivalled.

SORE FEET.—Another tribute refers to the widespread Eastern trouble of sore feet. Mr. S. C. Da's, of the S.S.S. Kyo, Kalaw, Upper Burma, says:—"I used Zam-Buk upon my sore, perspiring toes, which were very troublesome all the year, and particularly during the rains. The effect was so marvellous that I continued the treatment. Since then, I have had no return of my complaint whatever. I also found Zam-Buk invaluable for my son's scalp sores."

MAGISTRATE'S INJURIES.—How a District Magistrate benefitted from Zam-Buk is related by Khenwar J. N. Shinghal, B.A., Landlord, N.P., New Hostel, 48/3 Civil Lines, Agra, who writes:—"When my Uncle, a District Magistrate, had a fall on a tramway at Delhi, and was badly injured, he remembered the wonderful powers of Zam-Buk which gave him immediate relief and ease." "I have also found Zam-Buk to possess great healing power, and have myself seen its beneficial effects on different kinds of skin trouble."

RINGWORM.—"I have used Zam-Buk for ringworm, also for cuts, bruises, and skin eruptions, with splendid result. So writes Mr. C. K. Samuel, c/o Mr. A. Perupettan, B.A. Chengelpet, Vizagapatam. "I had innumerable pimples on my face," he adds, "and was so disfigured that I felt ashamed to attend social functions, etc. Happily I was fortunate enough to read about the wonderful curative power of Zam-Buk. Applications of the balm speedily removed the unsightly pimples and, made my skin once more clear and healthy."

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Paterson Seal	" ¼ "	..

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319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

RASAD SYSTEM IN C. P.

"A GREAT OPPRESSION ON RURAL CLASSES."

The following were the among the resolutions passed at the 8th C. P. and Berar Conference held in May under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Munjee of Nagpur.

That the system of Rasad and Begar as now prevalent, in spite of the efforts of the Government to minimise its evil, is working as a great oppression on the rural classes in the Province.

That the dealings of the officials high and low in many cases in this respect are not scrupulous and just; the people concerned do not always get fair and adequate prices of provisions supplied not only in camp but at the head quarters through the agency of the revenue and police subordinates. That in order to restore contentment amongst the poorer classes all forced labour and obligation of providing supplies be entirely done away with.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

This Conference is of opinion that the terms of peace offered to Turkey do not satisfy the religious sentiments of the Indian Mahomedans and are in direct violation of the express pledges given by the responsible Ministers of the British Crown, and assures the Mahomedans of India of its whole-hearted sympathy and calls upon the peopde of this Province to co-operate with them in all the constitutional efforts which they deem necessary to bring about a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question.

This Confelience enters its emphatic protest against the unwarranted assumption by the Indian Government that it is not compatible with public safety to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India and strongly urges that the people of India should no longer be deprived of his invaluable services and guidance.

This Conference expresses its dissatisfaction at the inadequate allotment of seats to these provinces in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and strongly urges that, in fairness to these provinces, they be placed on equal footing with the provinces of Behar and Orissa.

That this Conference regrets to place on record that the Government of India have failed to loyally carry out the wishes of His Majesty as expressed in His proclamation for co-operation between the official and the public in so far as they have studiously excluded the members of Indian National Congress from the Advisory Committee appointed to make recommendations for the making of rules under the Government of India Act 1919.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

This Conference is of opinion that the rules relating to the Forest Administrattion in this province work as a great hardship to the village communities living around the Government Forest area. This Conference, therefore, represents to the Govrnment that it will be pleased to so relax the operation of the same as to cause no inconvenience and harassment to the people concerned. This Conference is also of opinion that the existing arrangements for pastures are entirely inadequate to satisfy and meet the requirements of cattle and therefore it urges upon the Government to provide proper facilities and wider areas for pasture by revising the existing working plans.

This Conference is of opinion that the franchise for the Legislative Council under the Reform Act and the local bodies be extended to women also.

In view of the abnormally heavy rise in the price of milk and its products giving rice to price of milk and its products giving rise to serious deterioration in the physique of the people and in view of the growing scarcity of agricultural cattle and particularly in view of the Muslim League having passed a resolution stopping Cow-Killing in defence to the religious sentiments of the Hindus, this Conference respectfully urges on the Government the immediate need of taking steps for the total prohibition of Cow-killing in India.

WIRELESS FIRE CALLS.

MARCONI TELEPHONE EXPERIMENT AT PUTNEY.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company in mail week gave a demonstration of wireless telephony in relation to fires at Putney Heath, the locality having been selected as being on the extreme boundary of the Fire Brigade's area, a distance of seven miles from the F.B. headquarters in Southwark Bridge-road. The object of the demonstration was to indicate the possibilities of obtaining rapid communication between the seat of a fire and the quarters of a fire brigade for such purposes as summoning additional equipment, personnel, police, doctors, or ambulance. Such rapid communication cannot always be secured by the wired telephone

The apparatus which was used was fitted to a Fire Brigade tender close to the pond. The aerial wire was hitched to a tree, and communication with headquarters was established within sixty seconds. On the way home the aerial wire was attached to an ordinary lamppost and the same favourable result was obtained. The gear can be operated with the greatest ease by non-technical persons, and there is no need for any petrol or steam-engine to generate the necessary current, this being performed by a battery working in connection with the usual Marconi aircraft generator.—"The Manchester Guardian."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY,

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd May 1920:—

Bombay City (a) 4, Thana District 1, Dharwar District 5, Karachi City (a) 9, Kolhapur State 1, Deccan Maratha Company Area 4, Sangli (a) 1, Total 25.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000; Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 6 months' Bills	Rs. 97-12-0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-6036%.
" 9 " "	Rs. 96-6-0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-0151%.
" 12 " "	Rs. 95-0-0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of Issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

should at once realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep-rooted Blood Impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more, because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years standing promptly attacks, overcomes, and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and harmless to Old and Young alike.

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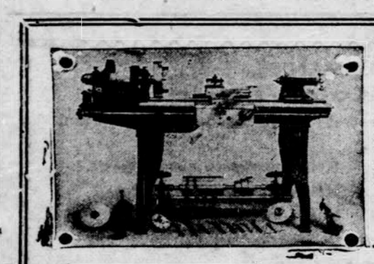

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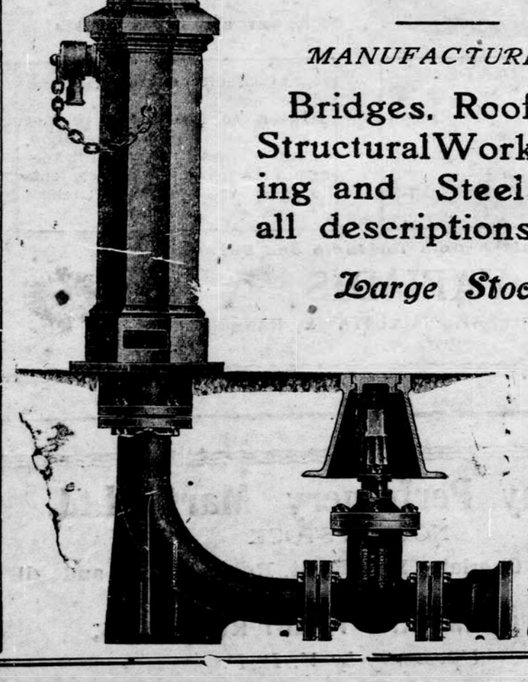

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